PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,398—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6813	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6365
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6813	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7902	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	5594	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5594	CHINA	7913
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9600
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. O. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,030	Fiaschi	3rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,955	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LCRE-DIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, from the Victoria Dock, Wal No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur Bunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,000 tons, on or about 7th February.

FOR EAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,800 tons, on or about 3rd February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 30th January, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNION MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Musso	4,116	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Musso	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.	To sail on or about Year.
* † CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb.	1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar.	1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr.	1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	27th "	"
*† MARQUIS				
BACQUEHEM	T. Ravalico	4,786	27th "	"
* † TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June	1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	28th Feb, 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 25 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea, Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3069	9th	February
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5098	23th	"
ARABIA	G. Read	3506	14th	March.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	21st	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5126	18th	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5105	29th	"
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3069	18th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	6091	7th	June,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE,
OBTAINABLE OF D. MERWAN & CO., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

FLAT WATCHES

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER

Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

SOLE AGENTS :
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5	12

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.

SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.

MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2331	Burmeister	15th Feb, 1905.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 3rd January, 1905.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per Year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per Year including postage.

MOST POPULAR

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

FOR

EVERY FORM OF WEAKNESS.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Owing to the great SUCCESS OF THE

EMPIRE BIOSCOPE

There will be FIVE MORE PERFORMANCES TO-DAY, TUESDAY, AT 5-30 AND 9-30, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, AT 5-30 AND FRIDAY NIGHT AT 9-30.

The Bombay Newspapers say it is the Best Machine yet seen in Bombay.

BETTER THAN THE BIOGRAPH !!

SPLENDID WAR PICTURES.—Fighting in the Snow at Mukden.
THE GREAT MOTOR DERBY.—90 miles per hour.
WHIRLING THE WORLDS.—Must be seen to be appreciated. 1200 feet of photographs. The Most Wonderful Trick and Magical Film ever seen.
THE GREAT AIRSHIP.—Elephants shooting the Chutes. The Derby.
AMUSING PICTURES !!
SENSATIONAL PICTURES !!
JUST THE THING FOR CHILDREN !!!

ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8. Unreserved Rs. 1 and Annas 8 and 4. Children Half Price to 1st and 2nd seats. Soldiers in uniform Half Price to Re. 1 seats.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 9th, day of February, 1905, for the execution of works and the SUPPLY of MATERIALS noted below :—

Alternative Tenders required viz :—(1) for one year from 1st March, 1905 to 28th February, 1906 and (2) from 1st March, 1905 to 28th February, 1908.

Tenders required for one year from 1st March 1905 to 28th February, 1906.

(a) Supply of Sand some Excavated without the limits of the Island of Bombay.
(b) Supply of Road Metal.
(c) Supply of Road Sand.
(d) Lighting of the Municipal Markets.
(e) Maintenance of Kerosine oil lamps, Lamp-posts, &c
(f) Execution of Annual repairs, petty works and supply of materials.

2. Forms of tenders, specifications and contract can be had on payment of Re 1 for each of the supplies and works above referred to from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shown below for each work and supply.

For one year.		For three years.	
Amount to be deposited with the Tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.	Amount to be deposited with the Tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) 500	500	1000	2000
(b) 1000	4000	2 00	8000
(c) 1000	3000	2000	6000
(d) 25	50	50	100
(e) 35	65	70	130
(f) 1000	3000	Nil	Nil.

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office, up to the date above mentioned. The deposit to accompany each Tender shall be in cash or Public Securities. These will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the Contract.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office Bombay, 30th January, 1905.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M., on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1905, for the SUPPLY of MEDICINES & MEDICAL APPLIANCES, &c., to the different Municipal Departments, including Plague Departments, from 1st March, 1905 to 28th February, 1906.

2. Form of contract &c., can on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,300 to be paid into this office, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the contract. The successful tender or will have to comply with all the conditions mentioned in the contract form.
4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
MANICKSHAH CAWASHAH,
Acting Chief Accountant.
Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay, 30th January, 1905.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.
ADMISSION REDUCED TO 8 ANNAS.
CHILDREN 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY RACES.

15TH, 18TH, 20TH, 22ND AND 25TH, FEBRUARY, 1905

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 31st January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 26th January, 1905.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE 20TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

FURTHER GRAND REDUCTION OF RATES.

REVISED FINAL

PROGRAMME.

Monday, the 23rd January to Friday, the 27th January (both days inclusive)	Admission 4 Annas
Saturday, the 28th, and Sunday, the 29th January	,, 8 ,,
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 30th and 31st January and the 1st February (On these three days arrangements are being made with large employers of labour for sending their hands in bodies. But others that choose will be admitted at the same rate, viz., 2 annas)	,, 2 ,,
Thursday, and Friday, the 2nd and 3rd February	,, 4 ,,
Saturday, and Sunday, the 4th and 5th February	,, 8 ,,

CHILDREN—AT HALF-RATES AS USUAL.

SPECIAL PURDAH LADIES' DAY—Not on Wednesday, the 25th January as previously notified but on Thursday morning at 9 a. m. as usual.

TIME—The Exhibition will be OPEN from 3 p m. to 11 p.m up till the 31st January as usual. But from the 1st February the Exhibition Courts will be closed at 9 p. m. The Chute and all the Amusements however will remain open till 11 p.m.

The CLOSING CEREMONY—The EXHIBITION will be CLOSED to the Public from MONDAY the 6th February on which day the CLOSING CEREMONY will be performed and the Awards announced and Medals given.

VITHALDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY,
Chairman.

PROFESSOR GIASONE ORFEO, SOLO MANDOLINIST and PROFESSOR of PIANO (Late Tutor to the family of H. H. the Khedive of Egypt,) Performer at Concerts in London, Italy, France, &c., is open to engagements for teaching the Mandoline or piano. Will also give special lessons in Italian. Apply to Prof. GIASONE ORFEO, Nausari Buildings (4th floor), Hornby Road.

REPORTS, Petitions Memorials, Business Announcements Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

RETURN VISIT OF

MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE'S

WESTMINSTER

GLEE AND CONCERT PARTY.

NEXT { WEDNESDAY, 1ST / THURSDAY, 2ND AND / SATURDAY, 4TH } FEBRUARY.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

ABSOLUTELY FAREWELL VISIT.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, 5-30.

When Children will be admitted Re 1.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMMES OF

GLEES, MADRIGALS,

CATCHES, PART SONGS,

AND

HUMOROUS MUSICAL SKETCHES.

Prices : Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Box Plan SEYMOUR DOVE & Co,

Usual Concession Soldiers in Uniform.

Concert 9-30. Carriages 11-15.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all OWNERS, CONSIGNEES, UNDERWRITERS, and parties interested in the UNCLEARED and other GOODS ex various steamers which were wholly or in part DESTROYED or DAMAGED, on the 20th January, 1905, by the FIRE in the Port Trust Warehouse A, situated at the Victoria Dock, Bombay, or which were saved from the fire that a complete list showing by Marks and Names of Importing steamers all the goods held in the Warehouse immediately previous to the fire and showing as accurately as possible which of them were destroyed, damaged or saved, is now ready and available for inspection at No. 4 Warehouse, Prince's Dock.

Documents should be presented within 7 days from this date for clearance of all the goods damaged or saved from the Warehouse and Insurance Companies and others interested should arrange to remove without delay all goods damaged or saved and the fire debris left from packages damaged or destroyed.

Should clearing documents not be presented within 7 days from this date and should removal within the said time not be effected in terms of this notice, the Trustees will take such action as they may be advised for clearing or otherwise disposing of the salved and damaged goods at the risk of the Owners, Consignees, Underwriters, or parties concerned.

By Order of the Trustees,
A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager.
Port Trust Bunders and Dock Warehouses.
Port Trust Offices, Prince's & Victoria Docks, Bombay, 30th January, 1905.

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J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by private contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE BHULESHWAR WARD.

THE SAID ELECTION being a contested Election I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, the NAMES of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as Proposers and Seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1.	Mr. Gulam Hussein Rahimtula Khairaz.	219-221 Samuel Street.	Barrister-at-Law.	Mr. Narbar Mahadeo Patwardhan, B.A.-LL.B.	Mr. Narayen Vishnu Gokhale B. A. LL. B.
2.	,, Motilal Kanji Kapadia, B.A.L.L.B.	56 Dadi Sett Agiary Street,	Merchant	The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. Mr. Lakhmidas Murarji.	Mr. Jagmohandas Vandrawandas. Mr. Vinayek Sokerji Trilokekar. Mr. Tribhowandas Narotamdas. Mr. Mulji Dharamsi Pardhan.
3.	,, Kharshed Naserwanji Wadia.	Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.	Journalist.....	Mr. Framji Shapurji G. G. M. C.	Mr. Jamsetji Bamanji Wadia.

The POLL will be taken on MONDAY the 6th Proximo, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. in the MANDAP to be Erected on the Maidan, opposite the Elphinstone High School on Cruishank Road.

Forms of Voting Papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to Vote and each such person will be supplied with one form of Voting Paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on any of the four days previous to the day of the Poll at the Municipal Office at Cruishank Road from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on the day of the Poll at the Polling Place from 8-30 A. M.

Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general power of Attorney under Section 28 (b) of the Municipal Act to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or Firm for Election purposes will not be accepted unless the power of Attorney is signed by all the members of the Company or firm for the time being in Bombay.

In cases where there is no Partner in Bombay a person holding a power to vote given by the representative of the firm duly authorized to give such power will be allowed to vote.

Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of their votes will be allotted.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 30th January, 1905.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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FROM 5 P. M.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good serviceable and durable sewing Machine.—G. D. Naringan Hyderabad Deccan.

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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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2 BASSOONS (Ebonite) by Boosey.
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager

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" " " " ..... Without Ball 2 4

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 6	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 6	38	
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 6	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 8	53 8	45 6	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 2	46 4	42	
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45	

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,002.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
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FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO
60, TAMARIND LANE.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE,
THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all Stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPAREED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

"I have pleasure to say I have derived benefit from your Indigestion Cure "ACORIDINE." I suffer so much with wind which rises to my chest and causes me to belch and I get so distressed. Please send me two more bottles."
Sholapore. (Sd.) MRS. B.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 28.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £88 9-16 = unchanged
2 do. Rentes ..... £93 1-2 = + 1-4
3 1-3 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £106 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £66 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 23 1-8 = — 1-16
2 months hence ..... 27 3-4 = unchanged
Spot in New York ..... 61 1-8 = — 1-8

EXCHANGE—
Paris cheques ..... 25·13 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20·45 = + 1-2
New York Demand ..... 4·87 7-8 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
4 " " " ..... 2 5-8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-4 per cent = — 1-2
7 day market loans ..... 2 3-8 per cent = — 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 17 3-4 D,-J., sellers quiet

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 J.-F, sellers steady.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 3·75 plus 7. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000. Imports 7,000. Futures closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
3·59 −1	3·61	3·66
April-May	May-June	June-July
3·70 +1	3·73 +1	3·76 +1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
3·78 +1	3·80 +1	3·82 +1

Receipts at U S Ports 19,000
Do. last year 32,000
Exports to Great Britain 5,000
Do. do Continent 9,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 7·00
Futures, month of March ..... 6·90 + 7
Do. do. July ..... 6·97 + 8

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 6 3-4 +1-8
Futures, month of April ..... 6·73 + 10
Do. do. July ..... 6·86 + 9
Tone at close ..... steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock at Liverpool	910,000
Afloat American	260,000
Stock in London	12,000
Total visible supply	4,100,000
Do do East Indian	148,000
Quantity in sight	5,840,000+230,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 28th January, 1905 :—

Cotton	13,048 bales.
Wheat	11,882 cwts.
Linseed	6,420 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,425 "
Gingellyseed	13,304 "
Poppyseed	50 "
Groundnuts	511 "
Castorseed	1,695 "
Rice	5,483 "
Myrabollams	2,720 "
Cottonseed	14,763 "
Mowrasseed	345 "
Gram	920 "
Joowar	6,540 "
Maize	382 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion ..... Rs. 7,59,600
Gold coin ..... Rs. 22,800
Silver Bullion ..... Rs. 16,46,611
757 Bars Silver.

Ex s s Arcadia from London and Marseilles.

BOMBAY, JAN. 30.

Exchange—Tone easier.

Bank T. T. ..... 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1-32d
Bank Demand 1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-2
Marks 3 do do 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 138 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 200
Japan 30 do do 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-4
1st Settlement 1st February	98-4
2nd do 1st March	98-4

Money Market.—Tone

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 24th January	6	do

Bank of Bombay cash balance 63 lakhs down.

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone firm.	
Ready	5 7 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5 11 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 12 0
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.	
Ready	5 10 0
Castorseed—Tone firm.	
Ready	28 to 29
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm.	
Howree Khandeish	Rs. 39 to 40
15 per cent Mixed	" 39 to 40
25 per cent. "	" 38 to 39
50 per cent. "	" 36 1-2
Black Kutnee "	" 34-5

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— steady.

Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do.	43,000

Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch	Mch-Apl.
3·64	3·66	3·71
+5	+5	+5
Apl-May.	May-June	June-July
3·75	3·78	3·81
+5	+5	+5
July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept-Oct.
3·83	3·85	3·87
+5	+5	+6

COTTON.—There is slightly more enquiry today, but without any change in prices for contracts. January Bengals have declined about Rs. 3 to 4 per candy.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	157	146	...	Ready
Bengals (H.G.) (Ry. terms) ...	152	144	...	Feb-March
Oomrawatee (deccpts) (M.-G.)	159	153	...	do
Khandeish do.	...	153	147	do
Jalgaon do	..	155	149	do
Bhanguam fair staple (M-G)	}			
Karanja do. do do.	}	161	155	... do
Akola do. do. do	}			
Oomra, good staple (M.G.) ...	170	164	...	do
Dhamangaum Poulgaum (M-G)	162	156	...	do
Nagpore and Kamptí ...	164	158	...	d
Broach (M.-G.) ...	186	181	...	Feb.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	188	...	184	March
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	176	25 May
Western ...	...	...	166	do do
Bengal (M.-G.) ...	160	150	...	Ready
Do. do. ...	155	145	...	Feb-Mar.
S.-Punjab ...	159	149	...	Ready
Do. ...	154	144	..	Feb-March

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The report of the directors of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ended 31st December last states :—In July and August business was dull and it was difficult to find employment for money; but from the beginning of September onwards there was a good demand, in connection with the jute trade chiefly, and the Bank's rate for demand loans was gradually raised from 3 to 6 per cent. The average rate for the half-year was 4·19 per cent. The net profits at Head Office and Branches amounted to Rs. 12,40,707-14-2, which, with Rs. 5,40,715-2-5 brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Rs. 17,81,423 0-7 This sum the directors disposed of as follows :—I.—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of income tax, Rs. 10,00,000, II.—Transferred to reserve fund, Rs. 3,50,000. III.—Transferred to gratuity and pension fund, Rs. 50,000. IV.—Carried forward to profit and loss account of the current half-year, Rs. 3,81,423-0-7, total Rs. 17,81,423-0-7. During the half-year Mr. H. T. Peter, Mr. R. H. A. Gresson and Mr. W. K. Dowding resigned their seats as directors, and the Board, by virtue of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act, appointed in their stead Mr. J. C. Shorrock of Messrs. George Henderson & Co, Mr. W. A. Bankier of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., and Mr. J. M. G. Prophit of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.

RUSSIAN MANGANESE ORE.

The Russian manganese ore outturn has increased considerably during the last few months, according to the Austro-Hungarian Consul at Odessa. Russia is responsible for almost half of the manganese ore supply of the world. It is shipped from Poti and Batoum, to which ports the manganese found in the Chief district, that between the Caspian and the Black Seas, is brought. The ore is rich in some places and poor in others, but the poorest contains not less than twenty per cent. of manganese, and it is all found very near the surface of the ground and can be procured with very little labour. The quality is so good that it requires no mechanical cleaning. It is only sorted before being despatched. It is collected in the most primitive fashion and is practically a hand-industry. As such it competes overwhelmingly with attempts to enter on a wholesale treatment of the ore: the equally primitive railway transport conditions also conduce to this backward state of the industry. A narrow gauge railway lately built in the maganese district is only a short line and the rates of carriage are very high. The consequence is that the industry is not as profitable as it might be made.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 21st January, as compared with the statement of the 28th January :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 21. Rs.	Jan. 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,81,877	43,37,205
Public Deposits at Branches	34,31,052	34,43,641
Other Deposits	7,82,51,271	7,76,58,973
Post Bills	9,152	9,152
Sundries	15,15,868	15,08,684
Rs...	10,74,39,240	10,03,87,655
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,2718,779	1,22,39,959
Other authorised Securities	10,32,390	11,52,977
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	65,08,140	65,33,806
Loans do. do.	98,35,651	1,01,36,237
Bills discounted and purchased	4,01,81,963	3,96,40,238
Dead Stock	2,37,209	2,37,220
Stamps and Stationery	4,169	4,417
Balances with other Banks	7,53,110	4,97,746
Sundries	1,10,814	97,479
Cash	3,30,16,724	2,97,25,681
Rs.	10,74,39,240	10,03,87,655

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 31, 1905.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, the 4th Proximo at 4 30 p. m. (Bombay Time)

Dress.—Drill Order, Bandoliers and putties to be worn.

A suitable train leaves Colaba at 2-50 p.m. (Bombay Time) and Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Members travelling from other stations or on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded

Dinner will be provided in Camp about 7-30 p. m. for members of "A," "C," "D," "E" and "F" Companies who attend this parade.

Cadets must attend this parade and will return by the train leaving Santa Cruz at 7-42 p. m. (Bombay Time).

Members of Adult Companies can return by trains at 7-42 p. m. or 10 30 p. m. (both Bombay Time) but if they intend to remain in Camp must bring their bedding.

2 The Annual Inspection will take place at 4 p m on Saturday the 11th proximo, and all members must arrange to be present at that time.

No member can be absent from the Inspection unless special leave has been obtained.

3 Candidates for Proficiency Certificates will parade at 6 30 a m on Wednesday the 8th February 1905, at Camp, Santa Cruz.

Dress—Drill Order Khaki.

4 Trains—The railway authorities have notified that they have reserved accommodation by the train leaving Santa Cruz at 10-10 a m (Railway Time) and by the train leaving Colaba at 5-15 p m (Railway Time) daily.

Volunteers must travel by these trains only, so as to prevent inconvenience to the ordinary passenger traffic special accommodation will be found in "front" of the Down Train and in "rear" of the Up Train.

5. The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class-firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their sections out to the Range so that their sections may complete their class-firing as soon as possible.

6. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 5-15 p.m to-day (Tuesday), the 31st instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

7, "A" and "C" Companies will parade on Wednesday, the 1st proximo at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 3 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

8. There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 1st proximo and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

9. "E" Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8 p.m., on Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, January 31, 1905.

1. The following drills will take place next week :—

No 1 Company—
Tuesday to-day 9 p.m.—6" B L Gun Drill—Colaba North Fort.
Thursday at 6-30 p.m.—Town Hall Compound Proficiency Class.

No 2 Company—
Thursday at 6-30 p.m.—Parade at Princes Dock Gate and proceed to Cross Island for 6" B L Gun Drill.
E E Coy—Parade at 6-30 p.m. at the Apollo Bunder to-day Tuesday and proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions.

2. The Corps will parade at the B V A Club on Saturday next the 4th Feb and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the Annual Gun Target Practice. Members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct to Colaba.

Dress—Khaki putties not to be worn.

3. Leave of absence for 14 days from the 20th Instant has been granted to Capt J J Marsland.

4. During the absence of Capt Marsland Lieut R W R Pennington will command No 2 Coy.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. R. V A.

Lazy or sluggish liver is shown by an unpleasant taste in the mouth, coated tongue, yellow skin, bad breath, drowsy and heavy feeling, and constipation. Doan's Dinner Pills quicken and enliven the liver. Their action is direct and specific; they cleanse the liver from the clogged impurities, opening every channel, causing a free flow of the stagnant bile, and restoring a regular and natural action of the liver and bowels. The medicine may be had of all Chemists.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOODMAN—January 24, at Masulipatam, the wife of the Rev A E Goodman, C M S, of a son.

McCONECHY—January 23, at Negapatam, the wife of D G. McConechy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHORT-O'DONOGHUE—January 23, at St Thomas' Church Calcutta, Middleton Road by the Revd Father Van de Mergel, S J Edward Henry Ely (King) Short eldest son of the late Bertie Short, of Tirboot to Ada Florence, youngest daughter of the late Charles Robert O'Donoghue and Mrs O'Donoghue of Pattabong, Darjeeling.

DEATHS.

CROASDAILE-MOLONY—January 24, at Lucknow, Henry Frederick Croasdaile-Molony, aged 28 days.

IRVING—January 21, at Karnal, Gertrude Edith, the dearly loved wife of Miles Irving, I C S.

SIMPSON—January 21, at Mirmacore, Robert Henry Simpson, B I Railway, third son of the late Staff Commander B Simpson, R N.

PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurities such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7·5m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 7-51m. 9-21a. Low water, 2-16m., 2-14a.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

Bombay Industrial Exhibition, Oval, 3 to 11 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 o'clock this evening.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—H. H. Pratabsing Gulabsing, Raja of Baroda, and Sardar Ambaji Rao of Vishaighad left Bombay for their respective territories on Sunday.

THE EXHIBITION (WOMEN'S SECTION).—We are asked to state that the certificate of merit awarded to Mrs. Burt in this section of the Exhibition was for Artistic Jewellery, not for jade work, as announced.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Tamatave Reunion and Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, the 1st February, and also a supplementary mail at 7 p.m. on the 2nd idem.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—A prow laden with grass was on Sunday afternoon sailing along the harbour towards the Sewree Bunder, when near the Middle Ground it capsized owing to the stress of the weather and the crew were thrown into the sea. Mr. H. H Hopkins, who was out yachting at the time, picked them up and landed them at the Apollo Bunder.

HARRINGTON'S INCINERATORS.—The Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Madras says that Mr. Harrington, whose address in Madras is Armenian Street, has after several years of labour evolved very cheap and efficient forms of small incinerators, and he would advise Municipalities to put themselves in communication with him on the subject of securing economically efficient incinerators for their rubbish and night-soil. Messrs Burn and Co., Ld., Howrah, likewise supply all needful information regarding these incinerators.—"Indian Engineering."

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. S. T. Sarjant and officers, the band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March	Olympia ..... T Clark
Overture	Stradella ..... Fikrow
Selection	A Chinese Honeymoon ..... Monckton
Intermezzo	Liebestraum ..... Blou
Song	Under the Bamboo Tree .....
Grand Fantasia	Le Cid ..... Massenet
Characteristic Piece	The Virginia Skiddaddle ..... Brainfield

SUICIDE.—At Sopari Baug Road, Parel, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Krishna Raghoo, aged fifty, a clerk employed in the Parel Post Office and residing in an oart off Sopari Baug Road. The evidence showed that the deceased was accused by two of his castemen of having embezzled some money, and being of a very sensitive nature he took this to heart and drowned himself in a quarry hole near his house at Parel on Sunday. His body was subsequently recovered from the water. A note written by the deceased was found in his dhotur. In this note he stated that his reputation having been lowered by certain persons, he had destroyed himself. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

SALSETTE LOCAL BOARD.—At the meeting of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette held on Saturday at Thana the following resolutions were passed :—"That the Taluka Local Board of Salsette have learnt with deep regret of the death, on the 21st instant, of their valued colleague, Mr. Jerome Anthony DeSouza, of Goral, who during the short time that he served on this Board took great interest in, and displayed much zeal for, the public welfare, and that by his untimely death the Board have been deprived of a useful member in the prime of manhood. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman this Board do adjourn after transacting urgent business. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the late Mr. DeSouza, with the expression of the Board's sympathy with them in their sad bereavement."

LEADING THE POLICE ASTRAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Purshotam Kalidas, a Hindu merchant, with the theft of a pair of black velvet embroidered slippers belonging to Govind Hari, Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant and the accused had been along with others to Vitalwadi temple to hear a "kirtan" on Saturday night. According to the Hindu custom they all left their shoes, boots and slippers outside the temple hall before entering. There was no light just where the shoes were left. One Kasiram Bhivaji then informed Bapu Bhicu, P. C. 1518 C., that after an hour, when the "kirtan" ceremony was over he saw the accused taking the complainant's slippers. A policeman subsequently arrested accused, when the complainant appeared and claimed the slippers. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying as there was no light outside the temple where the shoes and boots were left, he put on the complainant's slippers by mistake, and when he found they misfitted him he was about to fling them aside, when he was arrested by the policemen at the instance of one Kasiram. The accused was a merchant owning houses and bearing respectable character. Kasiram admitted having previously been fined Rs. 75 for theft. In his evidence he made statements which he had not made to the policeman or Inspector Power, who said that if they had been mentioned perhaps the accused would not have been put to the trouble of being arrested. The Magistrate discharged the accused as having been arrested through a mistake of facts, and fined Kasiram Rs. 25 for causing the wrongful arrest of Purshotam, the money to be paid to the latter by way of compensation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sanctoria, 2377 tons, Captain W Ward, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Arroyo, 2307 tons, Captain H Plough, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3428 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Heighington, 1827 tons, Captain P N Toft arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co.s steamer Herzada, 1840 tons, Captain J McLean, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 18 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Ranee, 3634 tons, Captain W S Curran which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via coast ports brought a general cargo and 49 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Malta, 3100 tons, Captain R A Peters, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Shanghai, 10th January via intermediate ports, brought the China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Kobe—Mr A Priestly, M P.—From Hongkong—Lady Louisa Maginis, Miss Ashton and Miss Hayday. From Shanghai—Mr Shroff and 2 deck. From Singapore—Mr Burton From Colombo—Mr C W Richardson, Mr C Cambridge, Rt Rev A M Batesto, Rev and Mrs Williams, Miss Kilight, two Misses Fleurnes Col W St L and Mrs Chase, Mr J Edmond, and Mr M Thomas. From Melbourne—Mr J Freedman and Miss W Frederick. From Sydney—Mrs W Bick, Miss Hoy, Mr R E McPherson Mr H H and Mrs Sutton. From Brisbane—Rev D M Davidson.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

HMS Flagship Hyacinth	Capt the Hon'ble	H-R Navy
H M S Perseus	Comdr ..... M R Hill	Royal Navy
R I M S Harding	Comdr ..... Bangs	R I Marine
R I M S Clive	Comdr B acchamp	R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing	.....	Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ..	Comdr W G Hewett	R I Marine
R I M S Comet	Comdr ..... Stocken	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats	.....	.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 30.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Jelunga	3261	Wiedebank	Calcutta		M M & Co
India	3301	Forbes	.....		M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Bouton	.....		The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130	..... Crackul	W & A		Graham & Co
Landaura	2157	Farquharson	.....		M M & Co
Kasara	803	Chaspel	.....		M M & Co
Vermont	3721	Wm G Haynes R N R			Captain
Lumra	762	..... Williams			M M & Co
Clan Macarthur	2565	Gray	.....		F Muir & Co
Okara	3439	Fenwick	.....		M M & Co
Arroyo	2307	Plough	Andren Yule & Co		
Sanctoria	2377	Ward	Bombay		Captain
F Clan Macdonald ..	3112	..... Haywood		27-2	F M & Co
Arcadia	3514	Cubitt	Aden	P & O Co	
Sirsa	1675	Loine	.....		M M & Co
Lingaa	943	Rickford	.....		M M & Co
Ranee	3634	Corran	.....		T M & Co
Kapurthala	770	Watson	.....		M M & Co
Nubia	3344	Tillard	China	3-2	P & O Co
Herzada	1340	MacLean	.....		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

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NOTICE.

THE BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, POSTPONED from the 26th January, will take place on FRIDAY, 3rd February. Invitations issued for the 26th January hold good for the 3rd February.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Malabar Point,
10th January, 1905.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1905.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THIS month's "Blackwood" has some remarkably outspoken comments on things American from a writer who does not regard the States in the light that the average Yankee would like. He speaks of the President as Theodore I., who, he says, knows but one rival in the realm of autocracy, and that rival is William II. The two monarchs have their own achievements, the same faith that, under Providence, they control the destinies of the world. Their knowledge is equal both in depth and in superficies. There is no department of human intelligence which each is not ready to take under his special patronage. "Whenever either of the two heroes appears in the public eye," he continues, "the same halo of glory surrounds his ample forehead, the same air of authority clings about the lightest word he utters. When William II. opens his lips the whole of Europe totters. If Theodore I. deigns to speak, both hemispheres are convulsed. But in nothing do the two monarchs resemble each other so much as in their easy mastery of the obvious. Moral maxims roll from their tongues empty and sonorous." This comment is called forth by the publication of the Presidential Message to Congress, of which it is remarked that no other could have said so little in thirteen and a half columns of solid type. We are further assured that Theodore I. is no disciple of Machiavelli. He firmly believes that the same moral law should dominate nations as dominates individuals, and his belief may have some solid basis in America, where the individual is as Machiavellian in his interpretation of morality as the wickedest state in the old world. The President is described as being determined that the peace of justice shall prevail throughout all the world. In accordance with the Monroe doctrine, he will permit no one else to interfere with the Western Hemisphere. "There he stands, with bull's-eye lantern in his hand, a resolute, all-seeing policeman." We are not surprised that the critic makes much of the American's inclination to interfere in the Eastern Hemisphere and inflict reforms on the nations of played-out Europe.

"Blackwood's" contributor is not impolite in reminding the President that he has plenty to occupy his attention at home without intermeddling with European or Asiatic affairs. He is reminded that the United States are animated by a spirit of lawlessness unparalleled in the history of the civilised world. This allegation the writer supports by evidence of Americans themselves. The first witness is Mr. S. S. M'Clure, who asserts that a contempt for order is daily increasing in the United States. Corporations aided and assisted by able lawyers, says the "Indianapolis News," "violate laws or evade them. The railroads in this city have hardly made a pretence of complying with the ordinances requiring flag-men and safety gates. The water company sometimes gives us pure and sometimes river water. Trades unions trample on the law at will." Then we are told that Chicago is in a state of civil war, and its streets are terrorised by bold and desperate highwaymen. A judge in Alaska is quoted as saying that the number of homicides in the United States for three years was one-third larger than either the total number of persons killed upon the American railways in the same period, or the total losses of the British army in the war in South Africa. Municipal Government was never so corrupt anywhere—not even in India—as it is in the United States. He recounts the history of some of the most remarkable Municipal plunderings and shows us the men who were responsible for it. And he pointedly asks whether it would not be more profitable for the States, and the President would not be more wisely inspired if he turned his eyes away from Russia, Macedonia and Armenia and attempt to devise some remedy for the "Americanisms" within his gates.

From American cities to American citizens is not a far cry. The writer begins with Mr. Rockefeller among modern men. And he observes that if Miss Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company" is worthy of credit, then "John D. Rockefeller is the most sinister figure of his age." According to Miss Tarbell and "Blackwood," for thirty years "this dauntless captain of industry has violated the laws, that he might get into his own hands the sole privilege of supplying the world with oil." He is credited with having crushed all his competitors without pity or remorse, with having employed armies to intercept his rivals when they attempt to carry oil to the coast by means of pipes. In defiance of the law he turned the public railroads to his own use and profit, though these railroads were given their franchise on condition that they should be of equal profit to all. And the result was that John D. Rockefeller was able not merely to ruin his competitors, but also to buy their plant at a mere fraction of its value. It is a strange story, remarks the contributor, and to "find its equal we must go back to the annals of the Italian Republics, when force over-rode the law and when right had no chance at all of offering a successful opposition to might." When the chief of a State speaks eloquently of the peace of justice and threatens to show his disapproval of crimes committed elsewhere, it would indeed be better had he not such skeletons in his cupboard as those which stand revealed before us. It is marvellous, the full knowledge of so many directions in which his attention might be profitably occupied, that he should presume to give good counsel to Russia, Turkey and to England upon whose administration of Ireland he has more than once commented, and that he should imagine he can help the Filipinos to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilisation and of self-government. Would, it is asked, the President hold up St. Louis as an example, or would he urge them to shape their communities upon the model of Minneapolis? There is much to be set right in American internal affairs before the President will be justified in pursuing his policy of interference, and until then he would be wise in declining "to play the part of a universal providence."

THE TIBET BLUE-BOOK.

THE Tibetan Regent, who smiled when he affixed his signature to the Treaty with Colonel Younghusband, would probably be tempted to laugh did he know the contents of the Blue-Book dealing with the terms of the Treaty. Aided by the approach of "General Winter" the Tibetans secured the withdrawal of the British troops from Lhassa on very easy terms or promises, and then China intervened with the objection that the negotiations ought to have been conducted with Tibet's suzerain. For some time a Commissioner has been travelling from China to India to conduct negotiations with a representative of the Indian Government, but Tang-Shao-Yi does not appear to be in any great hurry, for he is reported to have got no farther than Canton. He is not expected to reach Calcutta for another two months, but it is not improbable that the British representative will still be awaiting his arrival when the end of March has past. The attitude of the Home Government on the subject of the indemnity must mean the sacrifice of any hope of making Tibet contribute any share of the expedition's cost. The march to Lhassa has given us a treaty of a value purely negative. It gives us the right to keep others out of Tibet, and that is a matter of considerable importance, but there is little either in the commerce of Tibet or the promised trade facilities to yield any material gain to India or Great Britain as a result of the agreement. The negotiations with the Chinese Commissioner, if they do not exhaust the patience of Government, are not likely to yield much more satisfactory results than those at Lhassa. All things considered, the smile seems to be still on the side of the Regent. But that benign ecclesiastic ought not to have the pleasantry all to himself. For the present we can reflect that the combination of Chinese and Tibetan "passive resistance" may compel the Home Government to reconsider its policy in regard to Tibet sooner than Mr. Brodrick appears to anticipate.

A TREASURE HUNT.

THE latest story of the quest for hidden treasure concerns the adventures of Earl Fitzwilliam, who has recently had an escape from death on Cocos Island. There is substantial evidence that treasure has been concealed there, and Earl Fitzwilliam and a number of his friends chartered a steamer called the Veronique, which was originally the Union Castle liner Harlech Castle, and set out on the hunt. A telegram, however, announced that the party were involved in a serious accident. A landslip occurred, several of the seekers were injured by falling rocks, and three had to be conveyed to hospital at Panama. The rest of the party including Earl Fitzwilliam apparently had satisfied their thirst for adventure and embarked on their return to England without having discovered the treasure. It is, however, believed that two "finds" are yet to be made on Cocos Island. There is the Peruvian treasure of old golden chalices encrusted with jewels from the cathedrals of Peru, and there is also said to be a Spanish pirate's booty hidden there. The Peruvian treasure is stated to be worth about twelve million Spanish dollars. It was hidden on the island during the Peruvian civil war under remarkable circumstances. The citizens of Lima chartered a British brig in the harbour of Callao, on which they stowed their treasure to save it from the Revolutionaries. This brig was the Mary Dear, commanded by Captain Thompson, who made a bid for fortune by cutting the throats of the guard and standing out to sea. He sailed for Cocos Island (in lat. 5 deg. 33 min. N., long 86 deg 59. min. W.) meaning to hide the treasure in a chamber in the rock (the work of an old Peruvian) the secret of which he had somehow learned. The treasure was taken ashore in eleven boat-loads and hidden cunningly in the secret room. It is said that Thompson shot the two men who helped him to carry the gold ashore. When it was all safely hidden, a Peruvian warship arrived off the island, but though Thompson's crew were promptly shot or hanged, he and his mate contrived to escape. The mate died of yellow fever a few weeks later, but Thompson lived for several years, and contrived before he died to give his clues to a man named Keating, who visited Cocos Island and brought away some £5,000 in two journeys. Keating gave his clues to an old Newfoundland sailor, who gave them to an officer in the English navy shortly after that officer returned from a fruitless attempt to find the treasure-house. An expedition sailed for the island shortly after the final revelation of the clue. Its members, however, found nothing but a broken crucifix. Earthquakes and landslips have altered the appearance of the island since Captain Thompson's time. And the British naval officer with his dynamite blasting and his three hundred blue-jackets effectually removed any landmarks there may have been. A German of the name of Giessler lives upon the island, hoping to light upon the treasure-house. He has dug over a large portion of the island without finding anything. He thinks he has discovered a clue to the pirate's "cache," for he has found a ring-bolt in a cliff let in apparently for the rigging of tackle to hoist the treasure from the boats to the shore.

MUCH CRY AND LITTLE COTTON.

WRITING of the prospects of Australia as a cotton-growing country, a specialist in the "Manchester Guardian" annual says the answer to the question as to whether there is any genuine prospect, cannot at present be completely satisfactory or conclusive. Mr. MacLean, the Federal Minister of Commerce, is hopeful and has got a Bill passed to provide for the cultivation of cotton and other tropical products in the Northern Territory. The area under cultivation is still very small, even including the tracts of wild self-grown cotton. It is shown that with regard to Queensland, the area under cotton in 1903 was only two acres, but the Department of Agriculture estimates that 500 acres had been sown last year. On the other hand, Mr. Donaldson, the Brisbane manager for Messrs. Kitchen and Sons, estimates that there will not be more than 100 acres under cotton this year. The farmers and planters in sub-tropical districts are waiting to see what aid they are likely to receive in the way of a Federal bonus, and whether they are to be permanently debarred from using cheap coloured or Continental European labour. Only here and there will they take risks and fight their way without regard to State aid. Therefore, until the bonus and labour questions are settled, at any rate for a good term of years, a great cotton output in Australia cannot be expected. The whole thing comes back to the politician and the democrat elector. They are, however, told that if the immigration of Italian and German labour be encouraged, all save the extreme northern portions of the tropical lands of Queensland, South and West Australia can be brought under cotton cultivation. But so long as what Mr. John A. Kitchen calls "the stupid legislation that has been enacted to keep black labour out of the State" remains some of the richest portions of the continent will rest unproductive from a cotton standpoint. Australian democrats cling passionately to their determination to keep their land industrially "white," and in three years they have distributed over £250,000 in bonuses on "white-grown" sugar to prove the depth of their convictions. An essential condition therefore, says the "Guardian's" special contributor, in the present temper of the people, of any scheme for creating or fostering a national cotton industry must be the employment of white labour only. His only hope is for a conservative reaction, which will bring back coloured labour, and until that comes about there is no need to expect Australias being able to assist Lancashire.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Macedonia with the outward Mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at midnight on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th January 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 255,571 maunds and Rs. 63,352 in the earnings.

THE engagement at home is announced of Captain Pollen, who was Aide-de-Camp to Lords Lansdowne and Elgin in India, to Miss Heather Muir, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Muir of Calcutta.

PRINCE LEOPOLD of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, who is now touring in Southern India, was due at Madras from Madura on Sunday morning. He will stay at Government House as the guest of H. E. the Governor while he is in Madras.

ACCORDING to a Japanese paper, it is reported in Yokohama that at the conclusion of the present struggle with Russia warships with several of the leading figures in the war will be sent to Europe, America, and Australia. The ship which will come to Australia will be commanded either by Admiral Kamimura or Uriu, while Admiral Togo is to command the European squadron.

IN the report of the unveiling of a portrait of Dr. John Pollen at the Adams-Wylie Hospital on Saturday, the name of Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir was inserted in error, in place of Mr. Rustom Taleyarkhan, as the person to whom Mrs. Doughty-Wylie desired to retur cordial thanks for his indefatigable exertions in behalf of the hospital. It was Mr. Rustom Taleyarkhan who had worked with such admirable results for the benefit of the institution.

THE "Elen Hall" arrived on Jan. 21st, writes a Colombo correspondent, on her way from Java with a cargo of sugar, and left the same evening for Scotland. Her master Captain Haddy, brought news of the Japanese cruisers which, as already announced by cable, are doing scouting work. Captain Haddy passed a cruiser at anchor in the Straits of Sunda. Two others were seen far out on the horizon, steaming west some miles distant from each other. He passed some other cruisers off Samarang, and was under the impression that there was quite a number of these Japanese out scouting. The German collier "Dortmund" has arrived in Colombo after having conveyed coal to the Baltic fleet at Tamatave. It was understood by the "Dortmund" officers that the fleet was to proceed to the Far East at once, and they were led to believe that the passage selected was the Sunda Straits. The news published by the London "Times" that Rozhdestvensky was to cruise about in the Indian Ocean for three months was received with surprise, for they had been led to understand an early move Eastwards was contemplated.

THE dispute regarding the recent elections at the Bombay University for the appointment of a Provisional Syndicate formed the subject of an application made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the plaintiffs, Sir P. M. Mehta and ten other Fellows of the University, applied for a rule "nisi" for an injunction declaring that the appointment and election of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and eleven other Fellows who have been elected a Provisional Syndicate was illegal and "ultra vires," that they were not a validly appointed Syndicate, and were not entitled as such to conduct the executive business of the University; and further, that they should be restrained by an order and injunction of the Court from conducting the executive business of the University until the disposal of the suit. The name of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, one of the defendants who did not wish to be represented in the suit, was omitted therefrom. Mr. Justice Russell, in giving the Court's decision, said that their Lordships did not think that the circumstances were such as to oblige them to grant such an interim injunction as was applied for. Having regard to the undertaking given by Mr. Raikes that the defendants would not do any acts or things beyond the internal management and working of the University, the Court allowed the further hearing of the suit to be adjourned till Monday next. A rule "nisi" was granted, costs to be cost in the cause.

THE WELL-TO-DO AS SEEN BY THE PHYSICIAN.

THE QUESTION OF DIET.

MR. BARRIE has cleverly utilised, in his now familiar play, the current medical opinion that well-to-do people eat too much. Until quite recently this opinion has been what we call a "clinical" one, derived simply from observation of our patients and our friends. It has certainly appeared that many people in comfortable circumstances dig their graves with their teeth; and, indeed, long before Mr. Barrie had taken up matter it had suffered the usual fate of exaggeration, so that men were found to make the preposterous assertion that the nation, as a whole, suffered more from lack of temperance in eating than rom intemperate drinking. But whilst we have long been acquainted with the clinical evindence, we have not had accurate experimental evidence, made with the precision of the modern laboratory, wherewith to reinforce it; and until this was forthcoming our remarks, in private and in public, were perforce vague and general.

Recently, however, in the United States of America, writes a physician in the "Pall Mall Gazette" there have been conducted, on a gigantic scale, the most comprehensive and searching experiments on the subject of human diet that have ever been performed. The institution of these experiments by the Government has enabled the workers to utilise large bodies of soldiers, whose sleep, manual work, and diet could be regulated with great precision. Numerous other classes of subject have been studied, sedentary and brain-work having been included in the experimental purview. For the first time it has been possible to exclude all the fallacies—which are not few—and to conduct an inquiry on such a scale that idiosyncrasies cannot affect the results arrived at.

It is now certainly proved by rigidly controlled experiment as well as by observation, that a very large section of the Anglo-Saxon communities and doubtless of others—regularly over-eats itself. The very poor, and especially their children are inadequately fed; these who can afford to buy as much food as they need usually buy far more; and indeed it is dubious whether any considerable percentage of the community eats neither more nor less than is good for it.

Now, it is not my business here to discuss the ethics of over-eating; to comment upon the wastefulness of it, the immorality of it, or the fatuity of it on the assumption that we merely eat to live. The reader may refer to his Carlyle for sundry remarks upon the apotheosis of the alimentary canal—"Stomach, be thou my god." I merely propose to consider the physiology of the subject. Does it, for instance, really matter if we eat rather more than we need—assuming that the question of expense is immaterial?

It is possible to be very dogmatic in answering this question. The utility of food is precisely known. The energy potentially contained in any diet can be precisely measured, and, indeed, is measured in terms of heat-producing power. A man of a given weight doing a given amount of physical work, will need a diet corresponding to a perfectly well-known number of calories or heat-units. It is further known at what rate his tissues waste, and therefore how much tissue—forming food he needs each day. And if he puts into his body more food than is thus disposed of, he need not imagine that the surplus plays no part in relation to his economy. It is there, and something has to be done with it.

In the first place, you must either digest all the digestible food you consume, or you will suffer from it in immediate fashion, sufficiently noteworthy to teach you wisdom there and then. But, as a matter of fact, we do digest all this superfluous food for not only do we have it cooked in suitable fashion for this purpose, but we take with it a host of condiments and stimulants which artificially (and unnecessarily) increase the vigour of digestion. If, however we imagine that no vital energy is consumed in the act of digestion, we greatly err. It would be well if each of us could study under the microscope the cyclic changes that occur in the cells of the digestive glands as they form and discharge and then proceed to reform their ferments. Be assured that we get nothing for nothing. I will shortly quote the astonishing figure given by Professor Clifford Allbutt in his recent letter to the "Times" on this subject—a figure taken from the yet unpublished researches to which I have referred.

But what is to be done with the surplus after digestion? It cannot remain in the blood which tolerates for no long period even the slightest changes in its astonishingly constant composition. The surplus food, for which the body has no use, though it has been compelled in self-defence to expend much energy in digesting it, may be allowed to accumulate in the form of adipose tissue. This is all very well up to a point; but when the normal sites for storage of fat are occupied, it begins to accumulate where it should not, and to fatty accumulation succeeds fatty infiltration—which is on the way to fatty degeneration and disaster. But only certain people follow this plan; others do not store up their surplus, but break it down and excrete it. The most recent experiments show that, on a rational and not excessive diet, by release of energy ordinarily dissipated in the demolition of food excess, the sum of work put out is prodigiously increased, in some cases even by so much as 60 or 70 per cent. For if digestion is a vital process, so is excretion; both demand great individual effort, lasting for many hours, on the part of each of many thousands or millions of living cells.

Here, as in so many other matters, we may learn from the Japanese. Indeed, it has been pointed out by some of the highest authorities on dietetics that before physiologists attempt to lay down the law, and tell Governments how to feed their soldiers, what to allow for workhouses, what to insist upon for children, and so forth, it is absolutely necessary that the facts furnished by the Japanese be considered and included as important data on which to found conclusions. Professor Clifford Allbutt has referred to the notable fashion in which the long practice of an alien people confirms to experimental results recently obtained in America; and interesting corroboration has been forthcoming from Europeans who have experimented on themselves with Japanese diet. One of them frankly says:—We came away from the meal . . . with no trace of any feeling of repletion. Indeed, we had no consciousness of having eaten a substantial meal. Nevertheless—and this was the most suprising thing—hunger did no return any sooner than after a heavy English dinner. I have compared notes with three out of my four fellow-guests, and the experience of all was similar.

If any good purpose could be served, it would be possible to be thoroughly professional and unpleasant in describing all the pathological changes (by no means confined merely to the digestive organs) that follow upon habitual eating in excess of the bodily needs. When we have mentioned gout we have only begun to enumerate all the possible consequences of over-eating.

But I would rather refer to the evolutionary explanation of this unfortunate habit of ours, and of many others. The truth, we cannot doubt, is that man's mental faculties have developed at such a space during, say, the last ten thousand years, that his body, which has undergone only the slightest changes in that period, has lost its natural balance with the mind. The lower animals, save when man domesticates them, have to undergo what Professor Clifford Allbutt "calls many a wholesome interval of pinning"; their meals are by no means regular, and each has to be worked for. So it certainly was with primitive man. I am not going to make the foolish assertion that a return to these conditions would be desirably. On the contrary it is well, we cannot doubt, that man's food should be assured, and that he should not have to spend the greater part of his waking hours in seeking for it. The certainty with which we now obtain our food is, of course, a direct consequence of the development of our mental powers; yet "knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers," and there has been established what Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, calls a "disharmony" between man's mind and his body. The mind, which has been developed in the service of the body is now often apt to serve it too well. Over-eating is very far from being the only manner in which man's mental development enables him to abuse his body.

RUSSIANS' RETREAT.

REPULSED AT ALL POINTS.

JAPANESE IN PURSUIT.

OYAMA'S REPORTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 29.

General Oyama reports that as the result of Saturday's fighting, the Russians at Heikoutai and Liotiaokou retreated from the right bank of the unho. The Japanese captured 500 Russian prisoners.

General Sakharoff telegraphs that after occupying on the 26th instant the greater part of Sandepu, the Russians encountered a strong redoubt with a triple row of artificial obstacles, and seeing the impossibility of carrying the redoubt without previous bombardment, he evacuated Sandepu, where it was impossible to remain without risking defeat.

He violently bombarded Sandepu and the redoubt on the 27th and 28th inst.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Japanese estimate their losses in the recent fighting at 5,000 and the Russians at 10,000.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

Marshal Oyama reports : The enemy's artillery fired desultorily on the 28th instant on our right centre, while small Russian detachments made attacks in various directions, but were immediately repulsed. On the left our detachment, which repulsed on the 26th instant the enemy at Chenchichpao, occupied on the 28th instant Sintaoku and Sichiawofeng, and another detachment which advanced at Heikoutai secured an infantry position on south-east therefrom. Still another detachment occupied Haerspao, five miles south of Heikoutai, repulsing therefrom the enemy consisting of one infantry regiment, one cavalry brigade, and twelve guns. The enemy attacking the flank of our left so far appears to consist of the eighth army corps, second and fifth brigades of the European Russian sharp-shooters, the ninth divisions of the tenth army corps, part of the sixty-first reserve division, and part of the first Siberian army corps.

The following telegram was also received yesterday morning :—

Marshal Oyama reports : Our detachment which occupied Liotiaokou on Saturday, repulsed twice the same night the enemy's powerful counter-attacks Another detachment attacked at dawn on Sunday and occupied Yeitsaihotzu (two miles north of Heikoutai). The detachment which advanced to Heikoutai repulsed the enemy's fierce counter-attacks on Saturday night and occupied on Sunday morning positions in the neighbourhood. The enemy in the direction of Liotiaokou and Heikoutai all retreated to the right bank of the Hunho and we are now pursuing. We also repulsed the enemy who repeatedly attacked on Saturday night Chenchichpao and Litajenton. The enemy in the direction of Chenchichpao and Litajenton consisted of the eighth and tenth army corps, while that in the direction of Heikoutai was a mixed army corps composed of the first army corps and sharp-shooters together with Mistchenko's cavalry division. About 500 Russian officers and men were made prisoners. Our casualties are under investigation.

The following telegram was received on Sunday:—

Marshal Oyama reports : The enemy on the right Hunho is showing activity since the 25th instant, and advanced with at least one army corps from the district on the south of Changtan (about twenty-eight miles south-west of Mukden on the right of Hunho) towards Heikoutai (five miles south of Changtan) and Chenchichpao (five miles south-east of Changtan). We assumed the offensive on the 26th instant. A detachment already repulsed the enemy at Chenchichpao consisting of one division, while another detachment is still fighting since the 26th instant with the enemy at Heikoutai consisting of over one division.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIOTS AT WARSAW.

British Consul Attacked by Troops.

VICE-CONSUL SABRED.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Moscow and St. Petersburg are quiet. The strike at Warsaw has extended. The strikers there have stopped the tramcars, and the traffic is practically suspended.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Serious riots took place at Warsaw on Saturday. Many of the finest shops were sacked and burned. The cavalry charged the rioters and the troops fired at several points.

The British Consul-General and British Vice-Consul were separately charged by patrols. The latter received some terrible sword cuts in his face.

Sir C. Hardinge has sent a Military Attachee to investigate the reported attacks on the British Consul-General Murray and the pro-Consul Mucukain at Warsaw by the soldiery.

RESIGNATION OF SIR FRANCIS JEUNE.

Sir Francis Henry Jeune has resigned and receives a Peerage.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Macedonia, with the English mails of the 20th inst., left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday (Sunday).

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET BLUE-BOOK.

A Conflict of Policy.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND'S INSTRUCTIONS.

REPROOF FROM MR. BRODRICK.

THE INDEMNITY CLAUSE.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

A voluminous Blue-Book on Tibet has appeared and covers the period from 13th April to the 17th November 1904.

After a lengthy correspondence between Mr. Brodrick and the Viceroy regarding the terms, and especially the amount of the indemnity, Mr. Brodrick telegraphed on the 13th September that the Indemnity Clause of the Treaty was not consistent with the instructions, inasmuch as the method of payment implied the occupation of the Chumbi Valley for 75 years, to which he (Mr. Brodrick) objected. He suggested a reduction to 25 lakhs in return for the concession, but no troops should remain for the purpose of obtaining more favourable terms.

Colonel Younghusband deprecated any alterations in the Treaty of Lhassa, as it would confuse the Tibetans and be likely to defeat the object of the Mission.

Mr. Brodrick, telegraphing on the 3rd October, said that while the Government generally approves Colonel Younghusband's Convention, it was framed in defiance of express instructions. Colonel Younghusband by accepting the proposals of the Tibetans for payment to be spread over a long period contravened in a most important particular the instructions, which were that the indemnity be limited to a sum which the Tibetans could pay in three years, and if the Tibetans broke the Treaty, it would be necessary to reconsider the policy of the Government, which aims at non-interference with the internal affairs of Tibet, but meanwhile it cannot accept the situation created by disobedience of orders by its representative.

The Indian Government explained that the failure to carry out the later instructions was owing to climatic difficulties, and that any endeavour to alter the Treaty might jeopardise the whole settlement.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Tibetan Treaty is practically the same as published by the "Times" on the 17th September last, with the following changes :—

The last sentence of Article II should read : "Tibet undertakes not to restrict trade on the existing routes, and will consider the question of the establishment of fresh marts if the development of trade requires it."

In Article VI read : "In seventy-five yearly instalments instead of in three yearly instalments."

Article VII provides that Great Britain will continue to occupy the Chumbi Valley till the indemnity is paid, or marts have been effectively opened in three years, or on whichever date later the conditions are fulfilled.

In Article VIII Tibet agrees to remove all forts, fortifications, and armaments which might impede the free communication between the British Frontier, Gyantse and Lhassa.

The Article IX says that without the consent of Great Britain, firstly, no Tibetan territory shall be ceded, sold, leased or mortgaged or otherwise given for occupation to any foreign Power. Secondly, no such foreign Power shall be permitted to intervene in Tibetan affairs. Thirdly, no representatives or agents of a foreign Power shall be admitted in Tibet. Fourthly, no concessions for constructing railways and roads, or erecting telegraphs or opening mines or other rights be granted to a foreign Power or its subjects. In the event of such consent being granted, equivalent concessions shall be granted to Great Britain. Fifthly, no revenues of Tibet shall be pledged to a foreign Power or its subjects.

LATER.

Colonel Younghusband in a despatch dated the 18th September last defended the indemnity arrangement and said that a smaller indemnity payable in three years would have still left a sense of oppression and would have aroused a nasty racial feeling, whereas now the Tibetans were apparently well disposed, and with the Chumbi Valley in our possession the trade agents at Gyantse and Gartok would be secured. If Tibetan resentment were aroused and the Chumbi Valley evacuated, the agents' position would be rendered precarious. Colonel Younghusband says that General Macdonald concurs with the terms, as they would greatly diminish our responsibility.

In a despatch from Colonel Younghusband dated the 24th September he regrets the authorization for the Mission to remain in Tibet till the 15th October, and that the instructions which he had just received were not received by him a month earlier.

Mr. Brodrick in a despatch dated 7th November says that His Majesty's Imperial Government had decided to disallow a separate agreement with Tibet which Colonel Younghusband had concluded, giving to the trade agent at Gyantse the right to go to Lhassa with reference to trade matters.

The Indian Government in a despatch dated 17th November notified to Mr. Brodrick that in obedience to his instructions, they ratified the Tibetan Treaty and appended a declaration that, as an act of grace, the indemnity was reduced to 25 lakhs, and that the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was to cease after the payment of three annual instalments, provided the marts have been effectively opened in three years and the other terms of the Treaty complied with.

The notification of this was forwarded to the Tibetan Government, and the enclosure therewith ascribes the concession as largely due to its friendly attitude since the signature of the Convention.

The Indian Government in their despatch consider Colonel Younghusband was fully justified in considering the feeling of good-will which the Mission left behind was even of more importance than the actual conclusion of an agreement.

The satisfactory results attained, the Indian Government declare, were mainly due to Colonel Young usband's conspicuous tact, ability and constancy throughout the arduous negotiations.

It is true, the Indian Government affirm, that in one particular Colonel Younghusband failed to earn the approval of His Imperial Majesty's Government, but we (the Indian Government) were confident that when the importance of what he achieved was taken as a whole and more fully realised His Majesty's Imperial Government will not withhold from him their generous measure of approval.

In a despatch from Mr. Brodrick to the Government of India, dated 2nd December, he fully recognises that the removal of all possible danger on the British frontier was due to Colonel Younghusband's patience and firmness, and recognises his services and those of the other officers, including General Macdonald and the troops under his command. The fact that it was necessary to reverse Colonel Younghusband's action in reference to two matters, Mr. Brodrick says is a sufficient indication of the serious nature of his disregard of instructions.

Mr. Brodrick says that His Majesty's Imperial Government on the 3rd of August had negatived your request for a modification of the previous decision with reference to the trade agent having access to Lhassa and the prolonged occupation of the Chumbi Valley, as they have been inconsistent with the repeated declarations of His Majesty's Imperial Government.

In a despatch dated 5th August I called your attention to the fact that the questions regarding the Indian frontier policy are no longer regardable exclusively from an Indian standpoint, and that the course to be pursued in such cases must be laid down by His Majesty's Imperial Government alone, and it was essential that this should be borne in mind by those entrusted with affairs wherein the external relations of India were involved, and not to forget under the pressure of problems on the spot the necessity of conforming with the instructions of His Majesty's Imperial Government, who have more immediately before them the interests of the Empire as a whole.

The "Times" remarks that Colonel Younghusband's exhaustive memorandum and the vigorous despatches of Lord Ampthill defending Younghusband are far more lucid and cogent than the vehemence of Mr. Brodrick's reproofs.

The "Times" strongly condemns the publication of the despatches showing a painful controversy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

The Tibetan Blue-Book referred to by Reuter has not yet reached Calcutta. It would appear that the difference between the arrangement made by Colonel Younghusband with the Tibetans and that approved by the Home Government was due merely to the fact that communication between India and the Mission took so long that it was not possible to arrange in time to alter the Convention upon the lines approved. That the Home Government were in cordial agreement upon the main results attained is sufficiently shown by the honours since conferred upon Colonel Younghusband.

The Chinese Commissioner, who is proceeding to India in connection with the adherence of the Pekin Government to Colonel Younghusband's treaty with Tibet, was last heard from at Canton, whither he had proceeded from Tientsin en route for Calcutta. His name is Tang Tajen, but he is the same as the envoy recently referred to by Reuter as Tang-Shao-Yi.

THE POONA FORGERY CASE.

POONA, JAN. 30.

Natahsingh, clerk in the Adjutant's office, 94th Russell's Infantry, was again placed before the Cantonment Magistrate for having in September last cashed as genuine a forged cheque on Lieutenant Ellis' name. Lieutenant Ellis, recalled, said that the accused is his clerk. All correspondence goes through him, and the other clerk by the name of Pinto keeps the account. Accused to his knowledge never opened any letter addressed to him. To his knowledge accused and Pinto were on good terms till this case came in. He did not know or hear of Pinto having assaulted the accused. He heard so afterwards. He did not remember sending the accused to cash a cheque. The Subedar-Major cashes all cheques. He never heard of Jamnadas' shop before this happened.

Captain Coke, cross-examined, stated that when the accused was identified by Jamnadas' clerk he was in the Adjutant's office. The accused was the only Sikh in the office to his knowledge and was dressed in mufti.

Chaganlal Maneckchand, clerk of Jamnadas, cross-examined, said that the accused came to his master's shop to cash a cheque. He never saw the accused before. He did not see Pinto, a clerk in the Adjutant's office.

By the Court : He took the accused to be a Panjabi.

Accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, and said that he did not know Jamnadas' clerk. He first saw the cheque shown to him in the court at the court-martial.

The case stands adjourned.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Dhondi Tookaram and Ganputi Hassinam, who were lately arrested by the police for counterfeiting King's coin in the city, came before the Cantonment Magistrate. Both the accused were committed to the sessions.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The abolition of "Staff" pay and substitution of consolidated rates of Military pay and allowances is under the consideration of the Government of India.

The formation of a troop of mounted rifles in connection with the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles has been sanctioned.

The Government of India have sanctioned the extension of the privilege of free postage for private correspondence on field or foreign service to all public followers accompanying troops.

The adoption of the home pattern brown leather equipments, including bandolier, has been sanctioned for British and Native Infantry Regiments.

Majors Tancock, No. 7 Company, and Palmer, No. 80 Company, have been posted to Nos. 61 and 101 Companies, R. G. A., respectively and Captain Bayley, R. F. A., to the 29th Battery.

Lieutenant Graham, No. 79 Company, R. G. A., has been appointed Subaltern, No. 3 Mountain Battery, vice Hill, deceased.

Large consignments of the new service rifle are being despatched to India, and it is hoped that a sufficient supply will have been sent out by the end of the trooping season to enable the local authorities to place the improved arm in the possession of all units of the British Service first on the roster for active employment The manufacturer is being expedited in order that early steps may be taken for re-arming troops on the home establishment.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28 Esplanade Road Bombay

INDIAN ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

THE NEW PROMOTION TESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

A number of changes in the examinations for regimental officers are announced consequent upon the decision of the Government of India, backed by the approval of the Secretary of State, that officers of the Indian Army shall be required in future to pass an examination in the rank of Lieutenant for promotion to that of Captain, and again in the rank of Captain for promotion to Major. Officers in Civil employ will not be required to pass examinations for promotion. Such officers who have already passed the examination given in Army Regulations, India, Volume 2, paragraph 910, will be exempt from any further test for promotion to the rank of Major. Lieutenants whose first commission is dated prior to the 1st January 1898 will not be required to qualify for promotion to the rank of Captain. All Captains who have not yet passed the examination laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume 2, paragraph 910, will come under the new rules, as will Lieutenants whose first commission is dated on or after 1st January 1898.

THE BENGAL MOTOR TRIALS.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Hewett and Mr. J. G. Dickson will act as Judges at the coming Bengal Motor Trials.

LADY CURZON'S RETURN.

Lady Curzon comes to Calcutta before proceeding to Simla.

THE FIELD OF PLASSEY.

The Viceroy and Lord Kitchener visited the battlefield of Plassey yesterday.

ACCIDENT TO A JOCKEY.

O'Neil, who was riding "Goldstamp" in the races at Calcutta on Saturday, had a bad fall on the rails, suffering concussion of the brain, but he is reported to be somewhat better.

THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA OF GWALIOR AT CALCUTTA.

His Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior arrived here this morning and pays a ceremonial visit to H. E. the Viceroy to-morrow.

THE BARASAT-BASIRHAT LIGHT RAILWAY.

Sir Andrew Fraser to-day opened the Barasat-Basirhat Light Railway which is one of a network of steam tramways growing up around Calcutta, where they are proving extraordinarily profitable.

DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a considerable number of letters have recently been appearing in the local Press giving the opinion of certain owners on the results of the above trials, we the undersigned think it well to write, as we are desirous of disassociating ourselves from certain remarks which have been made in the letters referred to.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist regarding the awards in these trials, we are prepared to accept the verdict of the authority appointed, and although certain owners consider it desirable to condemn the judges, we think it is generally admitted that they were thoroughly impartial and that they have given an opinion which they honestly believe to be correct.

Certain references have recently been made to alterations which were made in the Rules, but it is known to us all that the slight alterations or modifications which were made in the Rules before the trials commenced were made on the suggestion and with the approval of those very gentlemen who now complain about them.

We trust you will be good enough to give prominence to this letter ; otherwise it may be taken by the general public that the views which have recently been expressed are those of all owners of cars, which is certainly not the case.—Yours, &c.,

GUILIO DI GROPELLO—"Fiat."
W. L. SORELL—"De Dietrich."
LIONEL INGLIS—"De Dion."
J. E. ADDYMAN—"De Dion."
B. H. HEWETT—"De Dion."
ARTHUR HOARE—"Clement."
R. MUTER, CAPTAIN, R.E.—"Wolseley."
M. C. PETIT—"Gardner-Serpollet."

Bombay, Jan. 30.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF CURRENCY NOTES.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane charged Motiram Soonderji and Mulchand Govindji with forging currency notes of Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the second accused. Sub-Inspector Mahomed Sikanderkhan Fatehkhan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, deposed to having received information from two Borahs, named Karimbhai Abdulalli and Hasanalli Ibrahim, who on different occasions furnished him with the numbers of two currency notes for Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 which were MA-2-30820 for Rs 10, Bombay Circle, dated the 23rd of January 1901, and MR-14-90944, for Rs. 100 Bombay Circle, dated the 15th of April 1901. On Friday night the house of the first accused in First Carpenter Street was searched in presence of some policemen and a "punch," on information furnished by the witness's own men. In the house of the first accused were found a photographic print of a currency note of Rs. 100 and another photographic print of a currency note of Rs. 10, the numbers of which tallied with those jotted in his note-book. Several pieces of sensitive paper, a pair of scissors, a photo-printing frame, several pieces of glass and some pounders were also found. Accused No. 1 as well as the two Borah informants were seen in the room. The first accused then made a statement to the witness which led to the arrest of No. 2, in whose house in First Bholwada several sensitive papers were found. The case was adjourned.

A CURIOUS little fact leaks out in the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1903-04. It appears that in the private schools there were no girls studying the English language, but a considerable increase occurred in the number of girls reading French. We trust this does not mean an extension of the influence of the French novel behind the Purdah.

THE s. s. City of Manchester arrived at Colombo from Calcutta on the 23rd instant, with a harmless lunatic on board. The presence of this undesirable passenger was not discovered until the steamer had left port, and neither he nor anyone else seems to know how he got there, or whence he came. Although quite harmless, he had an unpleasant habit of making himself at home in each and every cabin. The Captain, as a passenger reports, is in a quandary as to what he should do with the man. He does not even know his name.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Corporation proceeded with further consideration of the budget estimates for the year 1905-06.

LABORATORY.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved that the budget estimate in respect of expenditure for Laboratory be adopted at Rs. 11,934.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved as an amendment that the budget estimate in respect of expenditure for Laboratory be adopted at Rs. 11,934, and that a Committee (named) be appointed to consider and report within eight days on the increase proposed in the Municipal Analyst's salary. He said the analyst was only recently appointed and he saw no reason why his salary should be increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. He did not oppose the increase, but wished that an inquiry should be made.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder, and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adopted the following estimates without any discussion:—Municipal Dhobiwads at Rs. 15,603; infectious diseases at Rs. 47,539; mutton cattle stables at Rs. 7,331; tank conservancy at Rs. 5,910; and Rustomji Jamsetji Dharamsala at Rs. 335.

PROPOSED BATHING PLACES.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved that the budget estimate in respect of expenditure for new works (sanitary) be adopted at Rs. 15,000, namely, Rs. 10,000 for paving dust-bin stands and Rs. 5,000 for paving cab-stands.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master moved an amendment that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be provided in the budget for building bathing and washing places in the City.

On a division the amendment was lost and the original proposition was adopted.

The following estimates were adopted :—General stores at Rs. 20,718; Municipal debt at Rs. 27,34,500; pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances at Rs. 70,000; police charges at Rs. 5,00,000; Education (including Veterinary College and contributions) at Rs. 1,63,130; Hospitals at Rs. 57,000; discretional contingencies at Rs. 7,000; auditor's allowance at Rs. 10,000; election expenses at Rs. 1,000; Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Funds at Rs. 5,000; contribution to the Bombay Improvement Trust at Rs. 3,00,000; investment of interest realised on sinking insurance, &c, funds investments at Rs. 2,75,000.

PLAGUE EXPENSES.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved that the budget estimate in respect of expenditure for plague be adopted at Rs. 2,00,000.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola moved an amendment that the estimate for plague expenditure be reduced by Rs. 25,000, being the cost of the establishment for improving insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases Act, and that the estimate for plague expenditure be passed at Rs. 1,75,000. He said the operation of the Epidemic Diseases Act with regard to the improvement of insanitary houses was a hardship on the poor ratepayer and should be discontinued.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna considered that the improvement of insanitary houses was a measure against plague, and that in the interest of sanitation of the City it should be continued.

The Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta observed that the Municipal Commissioner had been carrying on the operations of improving insanitary houses so carefully as to put the houseowners to as little hardship as possible. That being so he did not think it was advisable to stop a measure which considerably improved the health of the City.

After some further discussion, the amendment was put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was carried.

MARINE PROMENADE.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved that the estimate of income from loan funds, including an anticipated balance, on the 31st March 1905 of Rs. 9,23,000 be adopted at Rs. 26,00,000 and that the expenditure against the same be sanctioned at Rs. 25,23,500, leaving a credit balance on the 31st March 1906, of Rs. 76,500.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved an amendment that a provision of Rs. 50,000 be made for the widening of a portion of the Khote footpath at Chowpatty. He said when he suggested the widening and improving of the Khote footpath at Chowpatty and changing it into what he would term a "marine promenade," about ten months ago, the general feeling of the Corporation was in favour of the proposal provided it was found practicable. It was contemplated that the footpath should be widened to the extent of fifty feet towards the sea and make it in all sixty-two feet wide. The whole scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 1,68,000, which might be spread over three or four years. His present proposal contemplated the completion of the work in three years ; but if it was thought that the expenditure should be spread over four years, he would amend his proposal accordingly. Hundreds of people were attracted every evening to that part of the Chowpatty foreshore which extended from the Churney Road level-crossing to the foot of the hill. It was the best site in the City and most suitable for being converted into a marine promenade worthy of a City like Bombay.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the amendment, and further discussion on the subject was postponed to Thursday next.

THE COLABA TRAGEDY.

THE VERDICT.

IN the Police Club Room, at the Esplanade Police Court, last evening, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquiry regarding the death of Chayil Nadler, a German Jewess, aged fifty, who was alleged to have been shot dead by her son-in-law, Carl Rudolph Von der Linden, on the 15th instant.

Inspector Favel was re-called. In giving further evidence, the Inspector said that after arresting the accused he searched him and found upon him four letters among other articles. The letters related to domestic affairs. They were put in. A writing pad was also found upon the accused. In it he narrated in the German language the incidents attending his marriage, and the wretched life he led after that event with his wife and his mother-in-law. A rough English translation of the document was read to the jury. Accused stated in it that he went to his wife and asked her : "Lizzie, are you coming back? You know I love you." Her mother said, "No, never." He gave Lizzie the revolver and said "Shoot me dead." She took the revolver out of his hand and went to where her mother was sitting, and wanted to shoot herself. He did not know whether the revolver went off or not. In another part of his statement accused stated : "I am sorry for what I have done. I was drunk with whisky on Sunday, and my sorry trouble got the best of me. I love my wife and she loves me, but her mother does not want her to love me. . . I saw the papers to-night (on the 16th instant) and what lies! Mrs. C. Linden shot her own mother. Now I say "Good-bye" to you all. God will punish her treatment to me."

Mr. Hollis, from whom the revolver and the cartridges were purchased by the accused, was examined. Mrs. Von der Linden's statement, recorded by the Magistrate, was also put in.

The accused reserved his defence. The Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Linden, who was then committed to the Sessions.

A MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

YESTERDAY was the last day of the nominations for the vacancy in the Municipal Corporation caused by the death of Mr. Hormasji Shapurji Chothia, the late member for the Bhuleshwar ward. The following nominations of candidates were received by the Municipal Commissioner :—

Mr. Gulam Hussain Rahimtulla Khairaz, nominated by Mr. Narkar Mahadev Patwardhan and seconded by Mr. Narayan V. Gokhale.

Mr. Motilal Kanji Kapadia, nominated by the Honble Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey and seconded by Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas.

Mr. Kharsetji Nusservanji Wadia, nominated by Mr. Framji Shapurji, G. G. M. C., and seconded by Mr. Jamsetji Bomanji Wadia.

The poll will be taken on Monday, the 6th proximo, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., in a mandup to be erected on the maidan opposite the Elphinstone High School on Cruickshank Road.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE WOMEN'S SECTION.

THE exhibitors at the Women's Section of the Exhibition are requested to be there from Saturday, 4th February, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., to take away their exhibits, on returning the receipts given for them.

THE severe winter weather has practically put a stop to fighting in Bajour. No progress has been made by either party in their struggle for Jandool.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

A REMARKABLE "broadsheet" issued by Mr. Theodore Price shows to what lengths American speculators will go to "educate" the public up to their particular views as to the course of the market and induce the multitude to assist them in their operations. This broadsheet gives 32 pictures, certified as being actual photographs taken at various spots in the American cotton belt. The object is, of course, to produce the impression that the yield of cotton is enormously great. Some of these pictures profess to represent the appearance of cotton estates at the beginning and middle of December, and show large quantities of cotton unpicked and some fruiting. Other pictures give a representation of cotton warehouses in certain centres, with numbers of bales lying about in the streets because the said warehouses are stuffed to repletion. The "proof" required to establish Mr. Price's case is not only that warehouses are overcrowded, but that far more cotton has yet to come in than is generally believed. Mr. Price maintains that the quantity in farmers' hands on the 13th December was 6,655,668 bales, but whether the pictures prove this to the odd eight bales may perhaps be doubted.

Among the questions down for discussion at the Cotton Convention to be held at New Orleans on the 24th, 25th and 26th inst. will be the following which are to be introduced by Mr. Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton-growers' Association :—(1) The financing of the entire spot cotton business of the South ; (2) the creation of a bureau of statistics for the benefit of the producers ; (3) the establishment of a cotton exchange in each State, through which cotton can be sold direct to the manufacturers ; (4) the organisation quickly of all the cotton producers in each cotton growing county ; (5) the reduction by 25 per cent of the cotton acreage and of the use of commercial fertilisers for 1905 ; (6) the adoption of a local warehouse system to meet the practical demand of both farmers and bankers throughout the South ; (7) the establishment of New Orleans as the leading cotton exchange in the United States ; (8) the formation of a close alliance between all the Southern agricultural organisations now in existence for mutual co-operation and protection. This strikes us as a fairly ambitious programme.

Messrs. Hubbard Bros. and Co., of New York, in their cotton letter dated December 27, caution their friends against following the current bear sentiment too far. The short interest, they think, will be widely expanded at the bottom and will overstay the market as the long interest did last February. The time is coming when the argument from the sale of fertilisers and the argument from a reduced acreage will be called in to reinforce the argument from mules (which we have had already) ; the bear operators themselves, we are reminded, are only waiting for the right moment to cover their outstanding contracts and invest their profits in cotton for a season's bull campaign. Continental spinners, too, are said to be expecting to buy heavily somewhere near the bottom, and, lastly, there are many in America who are looking at cotton as offering an opportunity for the investment of capital. All these influences will have an undeniable effect, but their recital does not carry us very far. Of course, the ebb tide will sooner or later turn. It would be much more helpful to know how far the ebb will go, and the hour of low water.

The Russian loan of 500,000,000 marks, which has just been negotiated in Berlin at 95 per cent, the bonds bearing interest at 4 1-2 per cent free of all taxes, possesses quite original features. The Russian Government renounces the right of paying back any part of the loan before the year 1917, nor will any of the bonds, be drawn before that year. On the other hand, the holders of the bonds may demand repayment at par on 1st January, 1911, such repayment to be made in six months. Thus the loan is a long-period paper possessing the advantage of a shorter term. In Berlin the loan is being put on the market by several large banking houses, including those of mendelssohn and Bleichroder.

The telegraph bureaux maintained in Berlin by the Russian Government to disseminate political, financial and commercial news amongst the German Bourses and newspapers have "boomed" the new war loan by means of laudatory statements as to Russian credit, some of which are challenged by the 'Economist.' The journal points out in its current issue that the forced conversion in 1889 of a 5 per cent Russian loan into a 4 per cent loan, in defiance of the rights and in spite of the protests of the bondholders, should be a warning to investors not to be misled by officially inspired testimonials to Russia's financial integrity

It is now nearly twenty years since Count Hilaire de Chardonnet succeeded in putting the manufacture of artificial silk on a practical basis. During that time all kinds of difficulties have been overcome. Composed mainly of cellulose, the chief constituent of plant and wood fibre, the new material was at first highly inflammable, but a method of neutralising this objectionable quality was duly discovered. The artificial silk first put on the market lacked both strength and elasticity, and the rapid discovery of these defects created a strong and continued prejudice against the article. These defects have now been in a large measure removed, and at the present time the product (according to the "Frankfurter Zeitung") can be used in almost every textile process. However, it is still found difficult to use the yarn as a warp, except in mixed weaves, with warps of silk and wool or silk and cotton. As weft it is said to be in every way satisfactory. It has long been possible to dye the silk in any shade or colour. An idea of the fineness of the fibre now obtained artificially is imparted by the statement that the liquid is forced by a pressure of from forty to fifty atmospheres through glass tubes the openings of which measure one eight-hundredth of a millimetre. Of course these fine threads are spun together to form artificial silk yarn.

For many years a railway from Algiers to Oran has been considered necessary to the economic development and general progress of the colony. The Governor General, M. Jonnart has consistently put this reform at the head of his political programme, and the law passed in July, 1904, was regarded in France as the first step in a general reorganisation of railway working. A commission was recently appointed to consider whether the railways should be taken over and worked by the Government or leased to one or more of the present companies. A proposal favoured by the commercial section of the Commission was to lease the railways to the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway Company. The company's credit is very good, and it was regarded as the one most likely to establish reasonable rates. Viewed from a political standpoint, however, this proposal was not acceptable, such an accretion of power by the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean being regarded with suspicion and as being likely to create an oppressive monopoly. The Commission finally recommended the leasing of the lines to a joint board, on which all the present railway companies should be represented. The question will now have to come before the French Chambers, to which the Algerian colony sends a certain number of representatives.

After desperate attempts to renew the existing railway concessions on anything like acceptable terms the Italian Government has now definitely decided to work the railway systems itself. The Government is by no means anxious to accept this new responsibility, but it has no alternative. The Treasury and the Ministry of Public Works are already engaged on the details of the bill which must be passed to enable the Government to take over the railways on the 1st July next. The chief difficulty will be the raising of the necessary loan

to take over the rolling stock of the present companies as well as to make good their deficiencies. The permanent ways already belong to the Government but they are far from being in good condition. The railway officials, the majority of whom will have to be re-engaged, are discontented and have long been clamouring for increased pay. It is estimated that a loan of 415 million lire will be required to work the 5,000 miles of permanent way belonging to the Government. The raising of this sum has been arranged for through the medium of various financial houses, but its provision is bound to cause a considerable upheaval of the Italian money market. Both the Sicilian and Mediterranean Railway Companies will now disappear. On the other hand, the Meridianal Railway Company will continue to exist, as it has a lease of about 1,200 miles which only falls in in 1966.

Messrs. Bryant and May, Limited, have just concluded arrangements which secure to them the entire control of the match industry in South Africa. British-made matches are excluded by a prohibitive duty from all of the colonies which are bound by the Customs Convention, the duty amounting to considerably more than the value of the matches at the ports. Swedish matches have a moderate sale, but most of the matches consumed in South Africa are made in colonial factories, of which there are two in the Transvaal and others in the seaport towns of Natal and Cape Colony. These matches are invariably of the Swedish pattern and are frequently of bad quality. The "raw material" is imported free of duty, but the industry has not been one of very great moment as an aid to local prosperity, because the wood is received split into stalks of the required size, the boxes are imported whole together with the printed label, and the different constituents of the head of the match are also imported. All that is done by colonial labour is to dip the heads of the matches into the inflammable compound and to box the completed product for the market. It is understood that Messrs. Bryant and May, having now secured all the existing factories, intend to close up all those inland and to centralise the manufacture at the ports. Durban has been chosen for the main establishment, as it is, of course, the best port for the Rand.

For the following extraordinary story of successful American hustling the United States Minister at Buenos Ayres is responsible:—The representative of several large American car-building companies, who had done business for years at Rio de Janeiro, was recently persuaded to visit Buenos Ayres, "more on a pleasure trip than with the idea of doing business." Within a few days his eyes were opened to the wonderful opportunities there, and before three weeks had elapsed he had secured the following order, which is certainly unusual in its proportions:—Eight sleeping cars, five first-class day coaches, five second-class day coaches, six mixed day coaches, and 14 combination baggage and mail cars, to be built at Springfield, Mass.; and 250 box cars, 100 gondola cars, 150 platform cars, 90 stock cars, and 25 tank cars, of modern steel under-frame construction, after American models, to be built at Middletown, Pennsylvania. All the cars are intended for the North Argentine Railway (Ferrocarril Argentino del Norte), of one metre gauge, and the terms of payment are said to be most liberal, being under the best possible guarantee and practically in advance. The value of the order amounts approximately to dols. 700,000. The American Minister was informed that this order was secured in open competition against fourteen other competitors, among whom were German, French, English, Belgian, and two other American concerns. We have only to add that we do not know the railway referred to, and we have been unable to find its name in the "Stock Exchange Year-book" for 1905.

AN IRRIGATION SCHEME.

With regard to the project for tunnelling the Malakand in order to utilise the Swat River more extensively than at present for irrigation purposes, the following further particulars of the scheme are of interest. The river would be tapped at a point on its left bank near Chakdarra, where a weir would have to be constructed. The water would be led by a channel along the slopes of the hills to the south until the Malakand was reached. There a tunnel would be driven through the range at a fairly high level and its outlet would be into the nullah up which the old Buddhist road leads from Dargai. Another weir would "hold" it up, and from the neighbourhood of Dargai the main canal would take off. Its course would be south-eastwards, following the contour of the foot hills and parallel with the Buner border, until the Indus was reached at Pihour near Torbela. Distributaries would be made so as to serve the triangular tract of country lying between the Nowshera-Dargai Railway, the Indus and Buner, which the present Swat River canal cannot reach. A branch would also be made from near Dargai westwards along the Utman Khel border, where a smaller tract is also in need of irrigation. The total area to be irrigated is 420,000 acres; and though the cost of tunnelling the Malakand would be rather heavy, a good return on capital outlay would be assured. The great success of the Swat River Canal, comparatively a small work, shows how cisfrontier Yusufzai cultivators appreciate the advantages of irrigation. The new canal would, moreover, have an excellent political effect, for the prosperity it would bring to the people would tend to wean them from those lawless courses which occasionally give anxiety to Government.—"Pioneer."

HINDU-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hindu Cricket world is anxiously awaiting the final decision of the Committee that have in their hands the power to decide whether the Hindu Presidency Match is to be played or not. As the match, if arranged, has to be played in February, as stated by you last month, is it not time that the Committee gave their decision, since, if a favourable decision is arrived at, such dates will have to be fixed at the end of February 1905 as will enable the Hindu Gymkhana Selection Committee to get sufficient time to select the players. As it is quite likely that some players will have to come from a great distance, it is only fair that an early decision should be arrived at.—Yours, etc.,

G. D. D.

Bombay, January 30.

A WAIL FROM THE TELEGRAPHISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A recent Telegraph order exhorts its staff, and especially those who are employed in Presidency offices, against frequently obtaining medical leave of absence on any slight pretext of indisposition which may temporarily disable them from work. This rule, notwithstanding the already half-pay infliction, is supported with menaces of forfeiture of annual increments, promotions and final dispensation of service on the caution being disregarded.

There are two distinct classes of offices, viz., 1st and 2nd. The latter works during the day and closes at night; the former perpetually day and night, they being important. The Presidency office, again, is worked incessantly, and with continued short-handedness, and with heavy hours of night duty the men's health is naturally undermined and initiated to all prevailing diseases rife in Presidency towns. This constitutes them a sick sheet, a no voluntary demand of theirs but a visitation and an act of Providence. Considering large cities which are affected during most parts of the year with epidemics—fevers—the residence grade allotted each man by Government in lieu of quarters is insufficient to alleviate the risk of living, and the incessancy of work during duty hours also help to render him constantly unfit for further duty.

It is very hard that leave should be curtailed at such intimidating threats, for it would mean a morbid staff of compulsion in public trust, whereas, on the other hand, a body of healthy and spirited men, who, when aided by their deputed doctors, would give a better outturn of work.—Yours, &c.,

[HARD LINES.

THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to forward, for your information, copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, with a printed attachment evidencing the favourable opinion of the Agents General for Western Australia and Tasmania of the character of the work which this Bureau is undertaking for the extension and maintenance of commerce in all British Possessions. It is believed that the service of this Bureau may be found of increasing utility to the Commercial Community in India. Yours, etc.,

J. SEVESTRE, Managing Director.

Copy of a letter to the Private Secretary to His Excellency of the Viceroy, Calcutta, India:—

January 6th, 1905.

SIR,—It is now nearly two years since I visited Calcutta bearing a letter of introduction to His Excellency the Viceroy from the Hon. Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G. C. B., Chairman of the Advisory Council of this Bureau, with a view to informing the Indian Government of the aims and purposes of this organization, in order to, if posible, link up its services with the Bureau of Commercial Intelligence, the establishment of which was contemplated by the Government of India.

I then had the opportunity of interviews with the Hon. Sir Edward Law, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. Mr. Baker, in charge of the Department of Revenue and Commerce, and also delivered addresses before various Chambers of Commerce.

It was owing, as I was given to understand, to the Government of India not being able at the time to proceed with the contemplated Bureau, that I was unable to do more than to bring the existence of this organization to notice, but we are now advised that since His Excellency's return to India the scheme is revised and will be actively taken up.

In these circumstances we are anxious to bring to His Excellency's attention the enclosed copy of recent communications addressed to this Bureau by the Agents General for Tasmania and Western Australia, as indicating that just as the utility of such a Bureau as this is believed by the Agents General to be calculated to serve the interests of the Commonwealth of Australia, which also has in contemplation the establishment of a Bureau of Commercial Intelligence, so should it be possible for the Commercial Intelligence Bureau of London to render material service to the purposes of the Government of India.

I hope to re-visit India in the month of February for the purpose of improving our sources of information, when I shall endeavour to acquaint myself on the spot with what steps the Government of India are taking with a view to formulating thereafter some official proposition on behalf of the Bureau, and I venture to hope in such case to be permitted to pay my respects to His Excellency. I have, &c.,

(Sd) JAMES SEVESTRE, Managing Director.

Copy of a letter from the Honourable Alfred Dobson, C.M.G., Agent General for Tasmania, 5, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, dated 28th December 1904, to the Managing Director, Commercial Intelligence Bureau, Limited:—

DEAR SIR,—I learn with considerable pleasure that you propose to establish your organisation in Australia, and I trust that the same success will attend the Bureau there as has crowned your efforts in this country. I desire to take this opportunity of thanking you most sincerely for the information and assistance rendered by the Bureau whenever I have had occasion to solicit your aid.

Having regard to the comparatively short time during which the Bureau has been in existence in London, I am quite astonished at the progress it has made and the success it has achieved. From my own personal experience and from what I learn from others, I am able most cordially to recommend the Commercial Intelligence Bureau. It is of great value to all commercial people, and I hope its benefits will soon be extended to the Commonwealth of Australia. I propose again to bring the usefulness of your Institution to the notice of my Government.

Copy of a letter from the Honourable H. B. Lefroy, Agent General for Western Australia, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W., dated 11th November, 1904, to the Managing Director, Commercial Intelligence Bureau, Limited:—

DEAR SIR,—I was very interested in my visit to your office a few days ago, and was much struck with the excellence of the system adopted and the extent of work carried on by the Commercial Intelligence Bureau, which should be of great practical value to commercial people throughout the Empire and aid in joining it more closely together by material bonds.

In reference to your letter of the 31st October, it will give me much pleasure to join the Advisory Council should an invitation be extended to me. I should be glad to become an instrument for furthering the work and usefulness of the Bureau.

"TEA MUST BE FREE."

A PLEA FOR TEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have received so many letters and evidence that there is a strong public feeling against the injustice to the tea planter and consumer of the present tea duty that I hope you will be able to spare me space for the following salient figures to reach your readers.

The average market value of Indian and Ceylon teas has not been "bludgeoned down" to 6 1-2d. per lb. by crushing taxation: the duty is 8d. per lb., and on this basis the value of the total tea crop of (approximately) 240,000,000 lbs. duty paid, is £14,500,000, landed in this country, which sum may be dissected and apportioned as follows—

To the British Government for duty	£8,000,000
To Indian Government Railways, British Steamship Companies and London Wharfingers for carriage from Indian tea gardens and delivery into bonded warehouses	£1,500,000
To British manufacturers of tea lead, garden stores, agricultural implements and tea factory machinery, etc., estimated at about 3 4d. per lb. of tea turned out	£750,000.
To the Tea Planter for growing and manufacturing the crop, including profit (if any) on over £10,000,000 British capital invested ...	£4,250,000
	£14,500,000

On the other side of the account must be set the direct and indirect benefit to the Empire from the energy and industry of the tea planter, which I summarise thus:—

Item—Work and wages for over a million British-Indian tea garden labourers, e.g., garden coolies.

Item—Employment for a vast army of artisans, engineers, clerks and subordinate native employees in Indian and Ceylon gardens.

Item—Freight to the extent of several hundreds of thousands of pounds on the carriage of tea to London and garden stores, and machinery from this country to plantations; also revenue to docks and wharfingers and bonded warehouses, the whole supplying incalculable employment to seamen, dock labourers, barges, etc., etc.

Item—A very lucrative business for British manufacturers of tea machinery, tea lead, agricultural implements, affording good work and wages for their employees; also for wholesale chemists, tinned provision trades and the miscellaneous industries which supply the large body of planters with "Europe goods."

Item—The sale of some millions of yards of Manchester goods to the million coolies and skilled native labour employed on tea gardens.

Item—Employment, beyond calculation or even estimate, to those engaged in the distributing and retail tea trades in this country, from the merchant's office staff to the grocer's errand-boy, and including many poor women "packers."

Item—(Parenthetical) Indian jungles and waste lands opened out to cultivation, bringing additional revenue to Indian Government; and poor or congested population translated to new districts and profitable employment.

Item—(Parenthetical) Several splendid mounted volunteer corps recruited from tea planters; and active service rendered in the late Boer war, and some Indian frontier campaigns.

Item—Eight millions sterling revenue to the British Exchequer.

I make no comment beyond protesting that such an industry is iniquitously treated by the indefensible impost now laid upon it, and that the indigent classes of this country—taxed up to 200 per cent on the value of their single, slender, temperate luxury, whilst Park Lane only pays 20 per cent for its afternoon tea—are subjected to cruel and unnecessary provocation and extortion.—Yours, etc.,

HERBERT COMPTON.

London, January 10th.

SUIT AGAINST THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, before a specially constituted Court, was called on a suit brought against the University of Bombay and the members of the Provisional Syndicate with a view to restrain the latter from conducting the executive business of the University. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston were the Judges selected to preside at the hearing. The plaintiffs in the suit are the Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Professor Gajjar, the Hon. Mr. H. G. Dikshit, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. Chunilal, Saraiya, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. M. B. Choubal, Mr. N. M. Samarth and Mr. L. A. Shah, eleven Fellows of the University. The defendants are the University of Bombay and the twelve Fellows who have been elected a Provisional Syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University, namely, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, Principal, M. Macmillan, Professor W. H. Sharp, Professor A. M. Masani, Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Dr. Temuji Bhikaji Nariman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. G. S. Rao, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Major W. J. Scudamore, and the Hon. Mr. E. Giles.

Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defendants, except Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

Mr. Raikes said that before the arguments were proceeded with, he would repeat an offer which had already been made to the other side in correspondence, that this matter should be allowed to stand over for a fortnight and then the hearing of the motion might be treated as a trial of the action, as no evidence was to be given in the case.

Mr. Inverarity said it was no use going into that question, as his clients were not prepared to accept the offer unless the defendants gave an undertaking that they would not act as a Provisional Syndicate during the fortnight. He would say that he had no objection to the motion being treated as a trial of the action, provided the defendants put in a written statement or an affidavit showing what their defence was.

It was eventually agreed that the arguments should proceed on the basis that all statements of facts in the plaint were admitted, that the defendants should not rely upon any statements of facts which were not in the plaint, and that they should call no evidence.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar not being represented in the suit, Mr. Inverarity was requested by the Court to confer with him on the subject. After doing so, Mr. Inverarity stated that Mr. Justice Chandavarkar authorised him to say that he did not appear in the suit, that he did not wish to take any part in defending it, and that he had no objection to the suit being tried that day. The learned counsel then read the plaint, the details of which have already been published in these columns.

Mr. Raikes then raised the following issue in the case:—1. Whether the only persons or body entitled to appoint a Provisional Syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University until the Syndicate has been constituted under Act 8 of 1904 is the body corporate mentioned and defined in clause (p), Section 12 of the Act? 2. Whether the defendants 1 to 12 have not been appointed the Provisional Syndicate by the body corporate mentioned and defined in Section 4 of the Act? 3. Whether the defendants have not been validly appointed a Provisional Syndicate under the terms of section 12 and the other provisions of the Act? 4. Whether the appointment of the defendants 1 to 12 is illegal and "ultra vires" of the body corporate? 5. Whether the plaintiffs have not "locus standi" to complain of such appointment? 6. Whether in any event this Court will issue an injunction on the facts stated in the plaint?

Mr. Inverarity then moved for an interim injunction against the defendants. He said that prior to the new University Act, Bye-law 11 provided for the Executive Government of the University. The new Act had made a change therein and provided for the election of a Provisional Syndicate prior to the election of a pucka or substantive Syndicate. Section 12 of the Act provided for the election of a pucka Syndicate, and had nothing whatever to do with the election of a Provisional Syndicate, with which the Court was at present concerned. Under the Act, Section 12, which was included among transitory clauses, applied to the appointment of a Provisional Syndicate; and the question before the court now was, whether the provisions of section 12 had been followed in this election? The section clearly gave the power of appointing a Provisional Syndicate to the Senate, and the only limitation to that power were the words that the appointment should be made in "such manner as the Chancellor may direct." Counsel contended that those words did not give the Chancellor the power of appointing Syndics himself, nor could they empower the Chancellor to prescribe any qualification for any particular Fellow as eligible for a Provisional Syndicate, nor could they enable the Chancellor to deprive the Senate of the right of election given to it by the Act or to confer the right of election upon specified portions of the Senate. The latter was defined by section 4, clause 1, as the body corporate of the University, consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, ex-officio Fellows, and ordinary Fellows. The plaintiffs were all ordinary Fellows and were, therefore, members of the Senate and were persons entitled to vote for the election of the whole of the Provisional Syndicate. But they had been deprived of that right by the declaration published by the Chancellor on the 8th December last. The Chancellor in that declaration directed that only certain Fellows should vote for Syndics in particular Faculties. In the first place the Chancellor had elected two Syndics himself, and these were the Vice-Chancellor and the Director of Public Instruction. The learned Counsel contended that that was quite contrary to the Act. The latter did not enable the Chancellor to appoint any members of the Provisional Syndicate. They had apparently committed the mistake by applying section 15, which provided for a substantive Syndicate instead of Section 12. Nor could they have done so under the old bye-laws, according to which the Director of Public Instruction had no place in the Syndicate. Under the old bye-laws the ex-officio members were the Vice-Chancellor and the Deans of the different Faculties. It was doubtful whether bye-law 11 was still in force. The learned advocate submitted that it had been repealed, at all events to the extent of the Faculties elected under clause (p) of section 12. Probably it was repealed altogether. If it was not repealed, the Deans of Faculties must be mentioned as members of the Provisional Syndicate, and not the Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Inverarity further contended that the Chancellor had no power to prescribe what Fellows were to be allotted to particular Faculties. That was the peculiar function of the Senate.

Mr. Raikes here brought to the notice of their Lordships that the plaintiffs sued under section 30, according to which other members of the Senate were entitled to be heard in the matter. Unfortunately in the advertisement given in the newspapers the date of the hearing of the suit had been fixed for the 17th April next.

Mr. Inverarity said he was afraid under these circumstances they could not go on with the hearing that day. He would therefore apply for a rule "nisi."

Mr Raikes said the University were anxious that the matter should be decided one way or the other without delay. He proposed that the rule should be made returnable as early as possible and that a notice should be given that it was proposed to treat the rule as the hearing of the suit. It was most undesirable that there should be a deadlock between now and the 17th April next.

Mr Inverarity said he would consent to the proposal, provided the defendants undertook not to act as a Syndicate during the short interval between that day and Monday next.

Mr Raikes after some discussion said his clients would undertake to do only the necessary current business.

Mr. Inverarity said that they should do nothing beyond keeping accounts and paying wages to the servants, and if they did correct so, they should not commit the University to what they said.

As this was not agreed to, arguments were proceeded with.

Mr. Raikes submitted that the suit had been filed by eleven of the ordinary Fellows on behalf of themselves and other ordinary Fellows of the Senate, but he submitted that in that form the suit could not lie. It was complained in the plaint that the election of the Provisional Syndicate was "ultra vires," but the plaint was silent as to whether it was "ultra vires" for the syndics elected or for the Bombay University. His contention was that even if the election was "ultra vires" for the sections of the Senate who made election, and not for those who were elected, it was perfectly competent to the University of Bombay to have elected the twelve defendants as a Provisional Syndicate. That, he imagined, could not be contested. He thought it was a matter for the Bombay University, and no one else, to complain. The plaintiffs were not entitled to file the suit in the form in which they had done. It was not alleged, as was usually done in cases brought by corporations, that the present eleven ordinary Fellows, who had filed this suit, were supported even by a majority of the ordinary Fellows of the Senate. It was not alleged in the plaint that any of the Syndics who had been appointed was not eligible to the office of a Syndic. Again, there was nothing to lead the Court to suppose that if the votes of the one hundred ordinary Fellows of the University were taken, the majority of them would not be in favour of confirming this election which had been made and of confirming this Provisional Syndicate in office. That being so, he thought the Court could not interefere by an injunction at that stage. He asked whether the eleven plaintiffs were to be taken as representing the University so as to claim that this Provisional Syndicate might be restrained by an injunction.

Mr. Justice Russell observed that, if the appointment was "ultra vires," even one member had a right to make such claim.

Mr. Raikes said his point was that however irregularly the University might have acted, it had the power to make this appointment. Mr. Raikes then proceeded to argue upon the construction of the Act with regard to the election, and submitted that it was according to the provisions of the Act. He urged that the Vice-Chancellor and the Director of Public Instruction were necessary members of any Syndicate, whether it was provisional or substantive. It was a matter of form rather than substance that, in the rules which had been framed, the Chancellor had directed that these two gentlemen must be members of the Provisional Syndicate. His argument was that section 15 was the controlling section, and was not inconsistent with clause (p), section 12, and that throughout the latter section there was clear intention that the Chancellor was to be the controlling authority while there was no Syndicate to carry on the business of the University. He further maintained that there was no provision that the Senate, as a corporate body, was to appoint or elect each individual member of the Syndicate. The only thing that was directed was that the Senate shall appoint the Syndicate. Now, the Senate had appointed a Syndicate, and every member of the Senate had a chance of having a hand in the appointment. Every member of the Senate had been included in one or other group that had been summoned to elect different Syndics. If the plaintiffs had not had a hand in the elections, it was their own fault.

Mr. Inverarity, in replying, said that the election of the Provisional Syndicate could not be ratified as suggested by Mr. Raikes, because nothing could be ratified which was null and void. Section 12 could not be read with other sections of the Act, as it was clearly embodied within transitory clauses.

Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering judgment of the Court, said that the Court did not think that the circumstances were such as to oblige their Lordships to grant such an interim injunction as was applied for. But having regard to the undertaking given by counsel for the defendants not to do any acts or things beyond or outside the internal management and working of the University of Bombay, their Lordships allowed the further hearing of the suit to be postponed till Monday. Their Lordships added that, having regard to the fact that fresh notices were to be issued, they did not consider it desirable that they should go into the question which Mr. Raikes very properly argued on behalf of the defendants on its merits, and that no expression of opinion on their part should in any way affect the decision of the case on the merits. Costs to be costs in the cause.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the registered office of the Company No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, yesterday, at 2-30 p. m., under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ratanshah E. Kohiyar, for the purpose of confirming the following special resolution duly passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 11th instant:—That the City of Bombay Manufacturing Company Limited be wound up voluntarily under Section 173 Clause (b) of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that Messrs. Cursetji Mancherjee Banajee, Dady Nuserwanjee Dady, Ratanshah E. Kohiyar and Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of winding up the said Company at a remuneration of Rs. 500 each, that the said liquidators are hereby authorised to have and exercise all or any of the powers conferred upon an official liquidator by Section 144 of the Indian Companies Act 1882 that the said liquidators are hereby empowered to pay in terms of article 91 of the articles of association of the Company and of the agreement entered into between the Company and the agents, dated 14th April 1884, to Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee & Co. the agents of the Company compensation for the loss of their employment as such agents a sum of money equal to five times the commission earned by them, for the year immediately preceding this resolution at the rate of one pie per pound as the case may be on all yarns manufactured and sold by the Company and that in consideration of the services rendered by the Company's staff at the mill and the office the said liquidators are authorised to appropriate and pay the moneys standing to the credit of Workmen's Relief Fund to the said in such manner as the said liquidators may in their discretion think fit. All the members present except Mr. Cursetjee Muncherjee Banajee were in favour of the resolution. Mr. Goolabchand M. Damania, Solicitor, desired that Mr. Banajee's dissent to the proposition be recorded, and it was recorded.

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE WEATHER.

Monday:—Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly over the greater part of Upper India and briskly in the Punjab, and has fallen slightly to briskly in the South Peninsula. The depression in the West Himalayas and adjacent districts has decreased in intensity, and pressure is now almost normal in the plains, though it is still in very large defect in Kashmir. Practically no precipitation has occurred except in Kashmir. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in Northeast India, where light local rain is still possible, and precipitation may continue in Kashmir, but fine weather is probable elsewhere.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 30TH JANUARY.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Unusually cool. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright fair; strong cold. Cotton second picking progressing. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking partially begun.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton healthy, and picking commenced.

Dholera.—Severe cold. Cotton arrivals commence.

Bhavangar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Dewfall insufficient. Harvest partially damaged.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 30TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam and Mangalore, a brisk rise in Rajputana and at Lahore, Agra and Neemuch and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in large excess of normal in Sind and Gujarat.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Deesa, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Bhavagar Para, Ratnagiri and Mormugao and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are from 5° to 18° in defect of normal in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Cuddapah and the lowest 31° at Jaipur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—Baric gradients are steep over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 18° and strong winds are likely to blow along the West Coast from Dwarka to Karwar.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers over, where.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY AND MADRAS EARTHNUTS.

The general memorandum on the earthnut crop of the season 1904-05, in Bombay and Madras states:—

In Bombay the reports giving information up to 20th December 1904, show the total area under earthnuts to be 60,200 acres (43,900 in the British districts and 16,300 acres in the Native States), which is 33 per cent. below last year's area and 25 per cent. under the five years' average. The decrease is attributed to deficiency of rain for sowing and to the short supply of water in wells. The crop suffered through the prolonged break in August. The September rains improved prospects to some extent. Where helped by irrigation the crop has thriven fairly well, but elsewhere it is below the average. The total crop is estimated to be 43,000 tons of nuts in shell (31,400 in British districts and 11,600 in the Native State), which is 54 per cent. below last year's outturn and 15 per cent. under the quinquennial average.

In Madras the area under earthnut, in those Government taluks in which upwards of 100 acres of the crop are sown, aggregates to 305,900 acres up to the end of December 1904. This figure is greater than the averages of five and ten years by 37 and 67 per cent. respectively, but falls short of the area in the corresponding period of 1903 by 5 per cent. The crop is in fair condition generally and is expected to give 69 per cent. of a normal yield as compared with 79 per cent estimated last year.

The quantities exported during nine months of this year and the whole of the five preceding years have been (in cwt.)

	From Bombay	From Madras	From other provinces	Total
1899-1900	23,901	131,240	175	155,319
1900-01	28,980	202,672	123	231,755
1901-02	98,308	987,048	159	1,085,415
1902-03	57,766	982,680	213	1,035,659
1903-04	91,439	1,827,243	3,300	1,921,982
1904-05 (nine months)	16,023	609,921	22,311	648,255

CENTRAL PROVINCES SESAMUM.

The final report on the prospects of the til (sesamum) crop of the Central Provinces and Berar.—Season 1904 is as under:—

Character of the Season.—The second report which issued early in October last, related to the state of the crop up to the close of September. The season has been unfavourable to til. The sowing of the early variety was delayed in some districts owing to the lateness of the monsoon. Heavy and continuous rain in the northern districts and in Sambalpur in July and August interfered with further sowings, prevented weeding, and stunted the growth of the plants. This heavy rain also impeded the preparation of land for and the sowing of the late variety. The long break at the close of September and the first half of October weakened the plants of the early variety in the Nagpur country and Berar, while the heavy rain which fell about the time when the earliest sowings of the late variety are made seriously interfered with germination of that part of the crop already sown. So much of the late crop as was sown after this fall of rain is the only part of the crop which promises really well.

Area.—In my second report the area under til in the Central Provinces was estimated at 955,688 acres. The present estimates give an area of 940,424 acres, which is 2 per cent. short of last year's area and 31 per cent. above the decennial average. The decrease on the prevous estimate is partly due to the fact that fields sown with late til of which the germination was spoilt by heavy rains, were ploughed up and re-sown with other winter crops. The estimate for Berar is 111,716 acres, which is 8 and 2 per cent. short of last year's area and the decennial average, respectively.

Outturn.—The District estimates forwarded with the second forecast worked out to 95 per cent. a normal for the Central Provinces and 90 per cent. for Berar. Since then the character of the crop in the north of the Provinces has been detrimentally affected by the droughty conditions that have prevailed. Locusts have also caused some damage to the crop. The seasonal conditions have been favourable in Betul, Wardha, Chanda and Bhandara where a normal outturn is expected. In the important til-growing districts, the outturn ranges between 40 (Jubbulpore) and 95 (Hoshangabad). The estimated outturn for the Central Provinces now amounts to 78 per cent. of the normal. The total yield for the Central Provinces as shown in the accompanying statement is 69,925 tons, which is 5 per cent. less than last year and 35 per cent. in excess of the decennial average.

The damage caused by the long spell of dry weather and locusts in Berar is reported to be greater than in the Central Provinces. The District estimates give 53 per cent of a normal crop, the total estimated yield being 10,134 tons, which is 13 per cent. less than that of last year. Over the whole of the Central Provinces and Berar the present year's yield is expected to fall short of last year by 6 per cent.

The estimated outturn of the Berar Division has this year been based on a standard normal outturn of 350lbs. per acre; and the preceding year's outturn has been calculated in the same way. The averages of preceding 5 and 10 years shown in column 9 of the appended statement have not been recalculated on the same basis.

Exports.—During the period from the 1st October to the middle of December in the present year, the total exports amounted to 10,412 tons as as against 9,987, 16,900, and 7,241 tons in the corresponding period of the preceding three years 1903-04, 1902-03, and 1901-02, respectively. The export from Berar during this period amounted to 120 tons only.

Prices.—The wholesale price of til ranges between Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 5 per maund, and is 13 to 25 per cent. above that ruling at this time last year.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

The first forecast of the linseed crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—Season 1904-05, states:—In some of the most important linseed districts, the area under linseed has considerably contracted owing to want of sufficient moisture at sowing time and to the extension of the area under cotton. The area sown estimated to fall short of last year by 7 per cent. in the Central Provinces and by 35 per cent. in Berar. Germination was generally successful, but a little re-sowing was necessary in places in Damoh, Nagpur, Bhandara and Raipur owing to a fall of heavy rain after sowings. The present condition of the crop is generally good, but prospects would be much improved by rain.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE report of the Directors of this company to be submitted to a meeting of shareholders on the 4th proximo states that the year's working has resulted in a profit of Rs. 2,047-5-2. The Directors propose to withdraw Rs. 39,000 from the equalisation of dividend fund account. The Agents have voluntarily offered to give up Rs. 48,000 out of their commission. The amount available for distribution is thus brought to Rs. 89,047-5-2. The Directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 40 per share, equivalent to 8 per cent. per annum, which will absorb Rs. 48,000, and further recommend to place Rs. 40,000 to the credit of depreciation fund account (machinery) and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,047-5-2 to next year's account. The Directors record with deep regret the death of your Auditor Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat, who served the Company since its very beginning. They appointed Mr. Furdoonjee A. Cursetjee Furdoonjee in his place, which appointment the shareholders are requested to confirm. The Agents have voluntarily offered to forego their rights of charging commission under the present agreement with the Company and to charge commission at Rs. 1,000 per month and 10 per cent. on profits on certain conditions. The Directors need not say that the change will undoubtedly be considerably in the interests of the Company and they have, therefore, great pleasure in recommending the same for acceptance.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	6	4	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	8	13	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	17	15	40
a D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	4	3	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	19	16	40
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worli ...	2	2	11
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	14
Total ...	57	55	171
Total plague deaths to date ...	279,203	231,330	
Same date last year ...	76	67	131

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	1

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 31.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

403/03—Smetham B and N—Ratanbai widow and others vs Narrotam Morarjee Goculdas and others—Craigie L and G and—Part heard B Rachavaya.

113/04—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody and another—Payne and Co.

294/04—Dikshit D and S—Parthakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Roychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama.

125/04—Payne and Co—Jugmohandas Vandrawandas vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W.

Testamentary Suits.

15/04—Soraljee and J Pal Mambalbai widow vs Canjee Waljee—Madhowjee and H.

19/04—Malvi H and M Jamnadas Bhagwandas vs Dataram Bahiaram—E J Billimoria.

20/04—Tyabjee D and Co—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai H

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A NEW industrial apparatus for generating oxygen and hydrogen gas in commercial quantities by decomposing water with the electrical current has been brought out by the Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon, near Zurich. A cubic metre of oxygen and two cubic metres of hydrogen are produced by an electrical power of about 12 kilowat hours.

Dr. Jules Rehns finds by experiment on himself that radium bromide while discolouring and peeling off the skin does not injure the eye. Radium should not, he thinks, be applied to persons indiscriminately by physicians, as it affects different skins differently. He did not find any anæsthetic action of radium on the nerves.

Messrs. Siemens and Halske, of Berlin, have invented a method of preparing calcium cyanamide by heating lime and carbon in a stream of air in a resistance furnace. The cyanamide fixes the nitrogen of the air without previously forming calcium carbide. Both processes are now used by the Cyanidgesellschaft, Berlin, an industrial offshoot of the well-known firm of Siemens and Halske.

M. Mascart, reporting on some pendulums of invar steel having a low coefficient of expansion with temperature, thinks that it would be feasible to make such pendulums to keep correct time to within a second a day.

The "Electrician" states that the Post Office telegrams to Atlantic liners will be sent from wireless stations at North Foreland, Niton (Isle of Wight), the Lizard, on the English coast, and Rossiare, Crookhaven, and Malin Head on the Irish coast. These stations are not fitted with such powerful apparatus as Poldhu, and therefore can only send to vessels not far off. Twenty-five Atlantic liners are able to receive the messages.

Burchell, the traveller, discovered in South Africa a curious plant resembling the pebbles of the ground. It is of the genus Mesemberianthemum. Several varieties of this plant, which appears to mimic the stones among which it grows, are described in the Transactions of the South African Philosophical Society. One species, the M. bolusi, growing about Karru, produces two leaves about the size of a duck's egg, of a brownish green, resembling stones.

In the "American Journal of Science," Mr. Boltwood maintains that water can derive radium emanations by contact with uranium minerals in the ground, and thus become radioactive. It may also derive radioactivity by contract with gases containing radium emanations.

Baron Dairoku Rikuchi has issued an address on recent earthquake observations in Japan, which gives a summary of the subject. It appears that magnetic needles have been disturbed before or during large earthquakes in Japan. Of practical importance is the description in the last section of the book of new buildings designed to stand earthquakes.

Professor Riedel, of Jena, in the "Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift," describes two cases in which he successfully operated for gout.

A German scientific journal states that Herr Seddig shows the lines of a magnetic field by glycine in turpentine.

The United States Department of Agriculture proposes to acclimatise the Egyptian papyrus in Florida or Louisiana. The plant still flourishes on the Anapo River in Sicily, about the ancient city of Syracuse.

At a recent meeting of the Philosophical Society of Washington, Mr. W F White of the Geophysical Laboratory described a method of measuring the intensity and the damping of Hertzian waves.

Mr. E Buckingham of the United States Department of Agriculture finds that the proportion of carbonic dioxide in soil increases, while that of oxygen decreases in going downwards. The proportion of nitrogen remains nearly constant.

The Physikalische Zeitschrift contains an account of an improved Sprengel air-pump of M Rosenthal which is not so apt to fracture as the older type.

The "piesnic" barometer of Mr. A. S. Davis consists of a glass tube seven inches long bent like a siphon, but one leg longer and thicker than the other. The long leg dips into mercury, and the indications, though not fine enough for scientific purposes, may serve for a weather prediction.

Dr. Voigt suggests that what are called volcanic craters in the moon may be the coral islands or atolls of a lunar sea now dried. The Pacific Ocean, if evaporated, would, he says leave mountains resembling volcanic craters.

The Sphinx of Egypt was above all the symbol of Secrecy, and the union of a human head with a lion's body signified moral and physical strength, while expressing the idea of lord or master. A sphinx with the bust of a woman symbolised "knowledge" or intelligence; one with the body of a bull meant "force"; one with the paws of a lion was "daring," and one with wings denoted vaiding till the proper moment for action. The sphinx, in fact, was an emblem of the wisdom required by all men, particularly seamen, and it became the symbol of the Pharaohs.

It is now proposed to modify the completion of the Panama canal so as to produce a wide waterway without locks from one sea to the other. This was the original plan of De Lesseps.

M. Rene le Grand, of Marcey has introduced an apparatus for aerating or "champagnising" wine by means of carbonic acid gas.

Mr. T. B. Comstock, a U. S. Government geologist, confirms an observation of Audubon, the naturalist, to the effect that badgers sit up like marmots, with their forelegs down by their sides.

An American scientific journal states that the Russian Admiralty will explore the Arctic route, or North-East Passage, to the Far East as soon as the war is over.

Messrs. Longmans and Co. have in the press a translation by Mr. J. Garcin of Blondlot's papers on N-rays, which he communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris. The volume will contain additional notes and instructions for making phosphorescent screens for observing the rays.

Electrical plant has left England for Tokio, Japan to work sixty miles of electric tramways and 200 cars in that city.

The "Electrical Review" is publishing a series of articles on the production of ozone by electricity.

The "Hospital" says: Pioneers are so often forgotten by people with short memories that, at a time when the Indian Army Nursing service is attracting to its ranks several of our valued nurses at home, including one matron of a London hospital who has just joined, it seems only fair that credit should be given to the persevering lady who was the originator of the movement. To supply trained nurses for the military hospitals in India was a scheme which Lady Roberts had much at heart when she was residing in that country, and as far back as 1883 she sent as an experiment the nurses belonging to her nursing staff to work in the station hospitals at Meerut, Lucknow, Bareilly, Quetta, and other places where a large number of troops were stationed. These nurses had great difficulties to contend with, the nursing having hitherto been done by private soldiers, who, no matter how willing and kindhearted, were necessarily ignorant and untrained. But the work done by these pioneers proved so successful that Lady Roberts was encouraged to ask the help of the Secretary of State. Her recommendations were favourably received, and no an ordeal to despatch nurses at Government expense. Any very large hospital in India has its staff of trained nurses, and there are special wards provided for the officers. Parents who are parting from their sons who have to join their regiments in India may feel confident that during times of sickness and disease their dear ones will have the benefit of good nursing and proper attention, which in former years it was so difficult to obtain.

THE interesting case in appeal in which the Galle Face Hotel Company sues Atmaram Mougsing, Bombay merchant, to eject him from a room in the Hotel, came up in appeal at Colombo on Wednesday. In this case judgment was entered for the plaintiff in the District Court of Colombo for Rs. 3,930. The defendants appealed, Mr. Dornhorst, K. C., who appears for the appellants, suggested a postponement, as it is likely that the case will be settled. Mr. Walter Pereira, K. C., who appears for the Hotel Company, had no objection, and the case was postponed.

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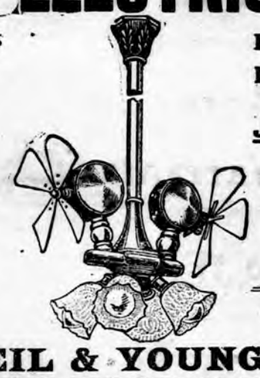

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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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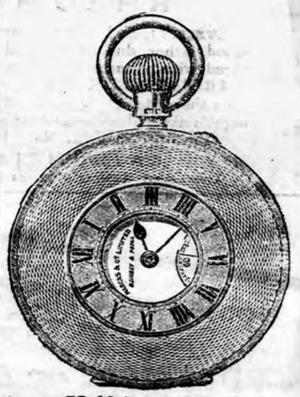

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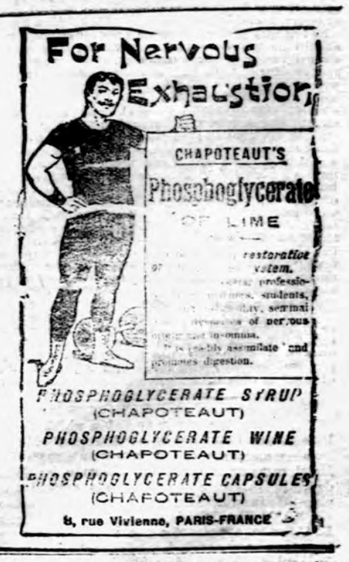

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. G. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Wellington Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 68, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli. CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.